THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII--No. 65. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a Certain Cure for Diseases of the

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And all diseases of the URINARY ORGANS from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

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ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

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THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu
Is the Great Diuretic.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla
Is the Great Blood Purifier.

Both are prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

FIRST EDITION

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The President's Proposed Coup d'Etat—Effect of the Amnesty Proclamation, Etc. Etc.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—For several days past, men here who enjoy the reputation of being confidential advisers of the President, have been giving out that Johnson has said that he would remain quiet until after the fall elections. The following, however, which is from the Washington correspondence of a Charleston paper of the 12th inst. is significant, for the reason that its author is a writer for the President's organ here, and a warm friend of the President He is an old Democratic politician and Secessionist, who, when Buchanan ruled at the White House, was honored with being called in to consult and advise at the Cabinet meetings. Here is what he says:—

The President is expected to act upon his new line of operations in the course of a week, before he leaves for the Antietam monument celebration. He is to issue the amnesty proclamation, elect Mr. Seward from the Cabinet, and invite Postmaster-General Randall to resign. It is also asserted that another proclamation, following up that of September 3, about civil supremacy, will be issued, applying the principles therein asserted to some very important subjects. That proclamation asserts the Executive power in the broadest terms, and next week we are to know what the President will do with it. Of course, it did not require all this parade of constitutional prerogative for the mere purpose of censuring General Sickles for alleged hindrance of a process from the United States Circuit Court of North Carolina. The President has been often advised and urged by the peace Democrats (Copperheads) to perform some grand *coup d'etat*, by which the people would be at once awe-struck and delighted, and thus save himself from the disgrace of causeless impeachment and removal, without resistance. It was even suggested that he would disperse the Fortieth Congress last July, when up to the mark. There was no stuff in the whole Cabinet for any energetic movement. Besides, the President does not always act upon the theories which he adopts. He may, however, if properly supported by those around him, announce in a proclamation, at an early day, or before the meeting of Congress, that it is in his constitutional right and duty to see that the Constitution, as the supreme law of the land, shall be preserved inviolate, and that as the acts of Congress are unconstitutional they are null and void, and shall not be further executed. An issue will thus be made between the President, who stands on the Constitution, and the rump Congress, which body is "hanging on the verge" of the Constitution, and claims, in fact, to act outside of the Constitution. The President must of course have as an adviser and advocate a bold, strong man, before he can thus set Congress at defiance. Mr. Seward would oppose his new position, but Judge Black is quite ready to support it with the utmost ardor and ability. The State Department will be offered to Judge Black, and he will accept it with the utmost confidence in the justice, and also of the success of his views. If Judge Black's advice is really adopted and acted upon, it may be that the President, in some crisis of the consequent struggle with Congress, will become impatient, or hesitate; and that the Judge will have occasion to repeat the exclamation imputed to Stafford when he found that Charles had deserted him. In connection with this it may be stated that Johnson men here assert that he has resolved upon sending to Congress, on the day they assemble, a message, the purport of which will be his late proclamation of civil supremacy. Every Government official throughout the country is being supplied with a copy of this proclamation, and Johnson intends making a final thing of it by getting it to Congress in official form.

A Radical Falsehood Exposed—The President's Position on the Subject of Registration.

From the N. Y. World.

A more untruthful paragraph has never been sent from Washington than the one copied in some of the New York papers to-day from a Boston journal, which represents the President as having decided to open the registration lists in that section of the ground that the Amnesty Proclamation conveys the right of suffrage to all who have been pardoned by it. The *World* despatches, as they were based on official information, have been correct in this regard. The President, while maintaining with his Cabinet that the proclamation restores to the individual pardoned by it all of his civil and political rights, holds at the same time that it is not the province of the Executive to secure the right of suffrage to such as are pardoned, in the face of the positive Congressional prohibition contained in the 7 of the July Reconstruction act. Their remedy is in the courts, when they are refused registration. This is the President's position, and it has been virtually anticipated in all of the leading Southern journals which have discussed the question. to say nothing of the Southern men who have looked to Congress for relief. By section 7 of the act alluded to, Congress gave the discretion of extending the time for registration to District Commanders to October 1, and no longer, and the same act provides that on fourteen days prior to that time District Commanders may have the boards of registration sit for five days only to revise the lists of those registered. The act now engaging their attention says:—"And such board shall also, during the same time, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualification who have not been registered; and no person will at any time be entitled to register or to vote by reason of any Executive pardon." It will be seen, then, that the President has no power, nor does he claim it, to either extend the time for registration or to reopen it; an l a short time will show that this is his position to those who persist, for radical purposes, in misrepresenting it. The President, however, may merely suggest in a few days to the district commanders the propriety of holding all the elections in the South, under the Reconstruction act, on the same day; only this and nothing more.

Grant, Sickles, and Canby.

A Washington despatch to the Boston *Advertiser* says:—

It has been learned that the letter of August 24, from General Grant to General Sickles is in his own handwriting, and of about the same length as that in the case of the removal of General Sheridan. It speaks in strong terms of Mr. Stanley's sophistries and rhetoric, and declares himself in full accord with the end that General Sickles was seeking to accomplish. He says, in substance, that he is no lawyer, and therefore, if he had not been restrained in his position as a soldier, he would not have answered the legal arguments brought forward in the Cabinet; but he is satisfied that the spirit of the Reconstruction act, if not its letter, justified General Sickles in the course he pursued. Information from Charleston, South Carolina, leaves no doubt of the fact that General Canby heartily approves of the acts of his predecessor. He continues in force all of General Sickles' orders, and will pursue the same general line of policy. Prominent Johnson men in that city, who were elated at the removal of General Sickles, are beginning already to query what they have gained by a change of commanders.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

The General to Leave for Washington To-day.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 13.—General Sheridan and staff leave for Washington to-morrow, via Chicago and New York. The General will probably return in time to meet the Indian Commission about the middle of October. Brevet Major-General A. J. Smith will command the department during Sheridan's absence.

Speaker Colfax and the "Sixteen Reasons."

The Chicago correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:—"I have good authority for saying that the statement going the rounds of the press to the effect that the circular recently scattered through the country, giving sixteen reasons why General Grant should not be the Republican candidate for President in 1868, had its origin with Hon. Schuyler Colfax, does great injustice to that gentleman. Mr. Colfax is in no way responsible for that circular. He had never seen it, and knew nothing about it, until it appeared in the daily journals. If any friend of Mr. Colfax was so indiscreet as to print it and send it out, he did it solely on his own responsibility, without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Colfax.

Registration in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Florida, Aug. 31.—Official reports from Boards of Registration to this date give the following results:—

Registered whites....4734 | Registered colored.9398

Total registered.....15,678

Registration in nineteen counties not yet finished, being complete only in Baker, Bradford, and Nassau counties. In this State, as well as in Georgia and Alabama, the number registered exceeds the highest estimates made before registration commenced.

SERENADE TO GENERAL SICKLES.

Grand Military Parade and Remarks of the General.

The grand dress parade of the 5th Regiment and Excelsior Brigade last evening, in honor of General Sickles was an affair of considerable imposingness and *eclat*, besides partaking somewhat of that romantic atmosphere which necessarily accompanies all displays by moonlight, and with the indefinite haziness and softening of hard detail which the subdued light of that luminary of necessity effects. The evening, too, was peculiarly adapted to the occasion, being neither too light nor too dark, but just of that shade in which, what with gaslight and moonlight, buttons and bayonets, and dusky forms in long rows were about the only things visible. Punctually at half-past seven o'clock, from every direction, some on the gallop and others on a sober walk, rendevous-d forms in grey coats and belts marked U. S. in large letters, at the armory of the 5th Regiment, corner of the Bowery and Seventh street, whence, having formed in companies four deep, company after company tramped with steady tread, to beat of drum and bray of noisy brass, past Cooper Institute and into the quiet vista of Lafayette place. He e, having formed in line four abreast, headed by the band, which kept up what Dante would call a continuous *squilla di lontano*, the regiment took up the route of procession, which was as follows:—From Lafayette place across Astor place to Broadway; up Broadway to Fourteenth street, and through Fourteenth street to Fifth avenue, and again down Fifth avenue to the Brevoort House, of which General Sickles is at present a guest. Here, halting, the gallant Seventh formed in front of the hotel in ranks along the avenue, and awaited the appearance of the Excelsior Brigade, which was speedily heard tramping along the solid pavement, headed by the United States Artillery Band from Fort Hamilton. The Brigade commanded by Brigadier-General W. R. Brew ter, was marshalled and commanded as follows:—

First Regiment, Captain V. B. Bates; 2 Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Rafferty; 3d Regiment, Lieutenant J. McGrant; 4 h, Captain W. R. Fiske; and 5th, Major Alles.

The 12th Regiment, in command of Captain J. K. Holmes, was also present, as were representatives of the 3d Army Corps, and of others in command of senior officers.

The rather arrangements were unfortunately of the worst sort for the control of a large crowd such as gradually centred about the hotel, anxious in part to get a glimpse of the General, but, perhaps, more particularly impelled by true American curiosity to see what was going on, and *magnum parlem esse*. From balconies opposite, and balconies at every angle, the people along the avenues peered forth and looked down upon the scene; from porticoes and aristocratic doorways which nobody is permitted to enter with unblackened shoes, and on the pave especially in front of the hotel, an ocean of physiognomies looked up and opened their mouths and shouted, as crowds will, without knowing a reason why. The Grand Army of the Republic was duly represented by transparencies, which Americans use on all military and political occasions; and a *mens* of music for the occasion, there was no lack of enthusiasm on anybody's part, though some shouting was done when it it might have been left undone, and some whistling of the prolonged sort, which was not altogether in keeping. The following constituted the musical programme of the evening:—

1. Selections from Il Trovatore.
2. The Poet and the Peasant.
3. The Excelsior Brigade.
4. Bilda Waltz
5. Italo—Will You Dance, etc.
6. The Amazons.
7. Medley.
8. The Union.

At 9 o'clock General Sickles appeared on the balcony, accompanied by Major-General C. R. Graham, Brigadier-General H. E. Tremaine, Colonel M. W. Burns, Major L. Purdy, Captain R. B. Newkirk, Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Scott and Captain M. Stewart, with General G. E Farnam and other celebrities, some military and others exceedingly civil. General Tremaine introduced General Sharpe, who greeted General Sickles to the assembled military and citizens in a brief address, in which he alluded in highly complimentary terms to the services of General Sickles at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg.

General Sickles replied as follows:—

GENERAL SICKLES' REMARKS.

Comrades, Friends, and Fellow-citizens:—No one could receive this welcome without grateful acknowledgments. It is for me another testimonial of the affectionate attachment of my old comrades; yet another proof of the indulgent regard of my friends and fellow-citizens. I pray you, General Sharp, to accept my thanks for the commendation you have bestowed upon my services. And my thanks are a thousand times repeated to this large assemblage for their hearty endorsement of your address. This meeting brings back glorious reclamation of dangers you bravely met, of sacrifices you have cheerfully borne, of your fortitude under reverses when many at home were despondng, of your victories nobly won, of your generosity for the vanquished and of your thankfulness for the full success of our arms and in the good Providence which would preserve and perpetuate the republic. I am glad to see you are not unmindful of the fraternal ties which bind the old army together in a true and tried brotherhood. Without making these organization a political, which would disturb their harmony and impair their usefulness, they can do much to promote the benevolent objects of their founders and to secure justice to our old comrades and their families. All honor to the Grand Army of the Republic. (Cheers.) While the American people cherish in grateful remembrance the fidelity and valor which saved the nation, they will not suffer the sacrifices of long years of war to be wasted. In the prosecution of the war no institution, no party, no man (loud applause) was allowed to stand in the way; in the settlement of the terms of peace the will of the majority of the loyal people of the country must prevail. (Loud cheers) must be obeyed by all departments of the Government, and by every citizen, every magistrate, and every soldier. The destiny of the republic is safe in the hands of the men who put down the Rebellion. This is not the time nor the occasion for me to discuss any personal or political issues. There are matters of deep interest to all of us, now engaging public attention, about which I should like some day to know your views, and possibly you may desire hereafter to know mine. (Cries of "yes," and cheers.) I shall not refer to my recent service in the Carolinas, any further than to declare that I have obeyed all the orders I have ever received, and that I have faithfully endeavored to exercise the authority I possessed for the welfare of the people committed to my charge, according to the true intent and meaning of the laws which had to govern and regulate my action. Much remains to be done before our beloved country can enjoy the repose and security you won for her at Gettysburg and Atlanta and Spottsylvania and Winchester and Richmond. The enemies who surrendered to Grant and Sherman and Sheridan are now on their parole of honor to obey the laws of the land. They agreed by that parole to accept and abide by the terms and conditions Congress should impose for their readmission into the Union, and for such qualified, general or partial restoration of civil rights as should be vouchsafed to them. I believe that parole will be kept; but it will only be kept whenever the Government, in all of the departments, is agreed in executing in good faith, and without hesitation and without cavil, the laws of the Congress of the United States, passed by the representatives of the people. The will of the people who put down the Rebellion must be executed. Then, and not until then, shall we have peace. Let us have faith in the future. Let no one take counsel of the timid; he never may be tried and found wanting, the army of to-day—the armies of 1865—the citizen soldiers of the republic, and Grant, their invincible leader, will never falter, never fail.

General Sickles having concluded, the crowd (after considerable pushing and elbowing, and no little scolding on the part of the police) withdrew, having seen, as they graphically expressed it, the lion at a distance.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Reopening the Page of History.

Fitz John Porter appeals to President Johnson for a reconsideration of the proceedings of the court-martial which sentenced him to be "cashiered and forever rendered incapable of holding office under the Government of the United States." This sentence was passed in January, 1863, and was approved by President Lincoln. Mr. Porter claims that the trial took place in a time of unusual excitement; that evidence then inaccessible can now be produced; and that he considers it his duty to appeal for a revision of his case, and therefore requests the appointment of a new court-martial.

This appeal is backed by Senators Wilson, Sherman, Harris, and Foster, General Banks, ex-Governor Curtin, and Horace Greeley.

Four years and a half having elapsed since the dismissal of Porter from the army, the charges and specifications upon which he was cashiered may have been forgotten by many persons. We therefore append a summary of the proceedings:—

The court-martial for the trial of General Fitz John Porter met in Washington November 1, 1862. It consisted of Generals Hunter, Hitchcock, Rufus King, Prentiss, Ricketts, Casey, Garfield, Buford, and Morris, with Joseph Holt as Judge-Advocate General. The charges were made by Brigadier-General B. L. Roberts, formerly Inspector-General of Pope's army in Virginia. The specifications were to the effect that on the 28th of August, 1862, Porter disobeyed a positive and urgent order of General Pope to bring his corps up to the help of Hooker and McDowell at the second battle of Bull Run; that on the 29th of August he again disobeyed the order of General Pope; that on the same day he failed to attack the enemy, though positively ordered to do so; that on the evening of August 29 he again disobeyed an order to march his command to the field of battle and report in person to General Pope for orders, but permitted one of his brigades to march to Centreville and remain there during the severe battle of August 30; that he retreated from the enemy without any attempt to engage them or to aid our troops who were relying upon the flank attack he was ordered to make.

Porter was convicted on the evidence of Generals Pope, McDowell, and Roberts, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Smith, Captain Drake De Kay, and others. The unanimous testimony of these officers was to the effect that Porter could have brought his troops into action, but did not; and that if he had done his duty the Rebel army must have been beaten, and a part of it destroyed.

The finding of the court was, that Porter was "guilty on every one of the charges preferred," and the sentence, which was approved by President Lincoln on the 21st of January, 1863, cashiered him from the service.

THE DOUBLE SUICIDE IN EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Two More Victims to the Perpetual Motion Delusion—A Husband and Wife Poison Themselves with Arsenic—Investigation by the Coroner.

Yesterday morning the residents of the pleasant village of East Liberty were thrown into a state of unusual excitement by the report that a man named Jacob Woll and his wife Magdalena had committed suicide, at the house of Mr. Mathias Rahe, of that place, by taking arsenic. Large numbers of persons hastened to the residence of Mr. Rahe, and were mortified to learn that the report was true. The facts in the case, so far as known, are as follows:—Mr. and Mrs. Woll (who have been residents of this city for thirty years) resided with their son Leopold, at No. 17 Webster street. Mr. Woll, who was a tailor by occupation, has for years been laboring under a mental delusion that he could discover the secret of perpetual motion, and has been endeavoring to construct a pump which, when once set in motion, would force water from a well for an indefinite period. The study and thought which he applied to the subject disturbed his mind, and his wife also becoming imbued with the same idea, became deranged, and a few months since attempted to commit suicide by jumping in the Monongahela river, but was rescued and sent to Dixmont. For some time past, Mr. Woll, who has been drinking excessively, succeeded in having his wife—who had partially recovered her reason—released from Dixmont, and took her to his son's residence. Mrs. Woll, not being satisfied with the change, expressed a wish to return to the Asylum, and on Wednesday morning she and her husband left home with the avowed purpose of going to Dixmont. Nothing further is known of their movements, until about 4 o'clock the same afternoon, when they were seen at East Liberty. Mr. Woll called at a drug store, and purchased ten cents worth of arsenic, saying that he wanted it to poison rats. They then went to the house of Mr. Rahe (formerly manager of the Oakland Passenger Railway), and asked permission to stop for the night. Mrs. Rahe was absent at the time, but upon returning she recognized Mrs. Woll as an old acquaintance, and cheerfully complied with the request. The couple retired early, and during the night, Mr. Woll arose frequently and went to the pump in the yard for water.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning the family were aroused by Mr. Woll crying for water, and upon a glass being handed him he drank a small portion of its contents, and fell back in the bed and expired. Dr. P. D. Perchment was summoned, but before his arrival it was discovered that Mrs. Woll, who was lying in the back part of the bed, was also dead. The physician made inquiries, as to the symptoms, and at once pronounced it a case of arsenical poisoning. They had frequently expressed a determination to poison themselves, and Mr. Woll, who had read medicine, kept a number of different poisons in his house. In his pockets were found two ropes made from an old dress, with which it is supposed they intended hanging themselves. The deceased were about fifty years old, and leave a family of seven children. —*Pittsburg Com.*, 13th.

THE LANSINGBURG TRAGEDY.

Confession of Williams—End of the Coroner's Inquest.

From the Troy Times, Sept. 12.

Coroner Barton, of Lansingburg, on Saturday afternoon concluded the examination into the circumstances of the tragical death of Caroline Hubbard, who was found in a dying condition in the streets of that village. Oscar Williams, one of the parties implicated in the tragedy, made a full confession, in which he swore distinctly that Mrs. Wager performed the operation in her own house in this city, and that Caroline was taken there for that purpose. Mrs. Wager was to receive the sum of $50 for the operation, and upon this she has been paid $20. Williams detailed the whole proceedings in the case with a circumstantiality that leaves no doubt whatever in regard to Mrs. Wager's guilt; but which, from its very nature, is unfit for publication. Mrs. Wager informed witness on Sunday night last that it had been a difficult case to manage, but that Caroline was then all right. During the war, Mrs. Wager informed witness, in one of their conversations, that she charged $100 for each case. Mrs. Wager and John Henry, the party who left the girl in the streets of Lansingburg to die, were also placed upon the stand; but, under instructions of counsel, refused to answer any questions, on the ground that any evidence they might give would tend to criminate themselves and bring their names into infamy and disgrace. Officer Huribut was also sworn, and testified that John Henry at first denied that the girl Caroline Hubbard had been an inmate of Mrs. Wager's house, but that he subsequently admitted that he carried her to Lansingburg. Officer Huribut testified that he had arrested Mrs. Wager three times previously upon a similar charge. Her house had the reputation of being kept for that purpose. At the conclusion of his testimony, the jury rendered a verdict that Caroline Hubbard came to her death from the result of having an operation performed upon her person by Mrs. Pamelia M. Wager; and that said Mrs. P. M. Wager and John Henry are guilty of manslaughter of a quick child. Oscar Williams was then held in the sum of $2000 bail to appear and testify in the case when called upon. His father and brother furnished the required bonds, and Williams was released. The grand jury meet to day. The case will immediately be presented to them by District Attorney Lotridge, and an indictment will undoubtedly be found against the woman and the man Henry. So there is at last a prospect that the career of Mrs. Wager will be brought to a termination. She can hardly escape punishment this time.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Validity of Debts Incurred Under the old Order of Things.

In the case of Agnew against Bobo, just tried in the United States Court at Greenville, South Carolina, Judge Bryan ruled that "debts created in the purchase of slaves are good, and will be enforced in the Federal Courts. The warranty of the negro, as a slave for life, will not alter the case, though he was emancipated by the war, because this was an event unforeseen by the vender, and for which he cannot be held responsible. It is also decided that the sequestration of debts by the Confederate Government, and their payment to a Receiver, does not release the debtor from paying them to the creditor." If this decision is sustained by higher courts, the effect upon personal liabilities will be extensive.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Reading, 103½; Canton Company, 48; Erie, 69½; Cleveland and Toledo, 122; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 105; Michigan Central, 111; Michigan Southern 82; New York Central, 103½; Illinois Central, 121¾; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6's, 59; Missouri 6's, 104½; Hudson River, 133; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114½; do. 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 111; Ten-forties 99¾; Seven-thirties, 107. Sterling exchange, 109¾. Gold, 144¾. Money, 5@6 per cent.

—By an act of the Nebraska Legislature, passed June 24, 1867, women of the lawful age are allowed to vote at the district school meetings. The first elections under the law will be held in October. The Omaha *Republican* "suspects the entering wedge is thus driven for universal suffrage in Nebraska."

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Large Sales of Steamers Ordered.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AND GENERAL BUTLER.

A Murder Last Night.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

Sales of Steamers.

Secretary Welles has ordered a sale in October of a large number of steamers and sailing vessels at the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, and Norfolk navy yards, the Government having no further use for them.

Personal.

Chief Justice Chase arrived here last evening.

General Butler left yesterday.

Regulars Obstreperous.

Complaints are made of the bad conduct of the regular troops stationed here. On Thursday night William Eldridge, a soldier of the 12th United States Infantry, stabbed a fellow-soldier, named George Williams, in a drinking saloon, from which wound he died last night.

Two soldiers on Thursday night attempted to garrote William Boyd, a leading Republican citizen here, and rob him, but were arrested. Discipline seems very lax on the part of their officers.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Base-Ball Bully Boys—Comical Game Commenced—Putters vs. Blowers, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—The heavy weight Base-ball Club (the heaviest nearly three hundred and the lightest two hundred and twenty-five pounds) had their base-ball game yesterday afternoon, at the Pastime Club grounds, and played only three innings, leaving the game to be completed next week.

The novelty attracted a very large crowd, affording much fun, as neither party had ever played before. One fellow who was deemed too light they compelled to carry weights; another, who weighed three hundred, was wheeled round on a wheelbarrow. There was an immense amount of puffing and blowing, and a few awkward tumbles, making complete "grass-scrapers" and "daisy-wipers." The championship is yet doubtful—whether it will be gained by the "Heavy Reds" or "Bonny Blues."

Melancholy Affair—An ex-Army Officer Shoots Himself.

From the Rochester Democrat, Sept. 12.

This community was terribly shocked last evening by a rumor that Major Daniel Sharp, late of the 105th New York Volunteers, had shot himself at the residence of his parents, on Lake avenue. Major Sharp came home to tea about 7 o'clock, after the family had risen from the table. While he was at the table his mother went to another part of the room to [illegible], and while her back was turned, the explosion of a pistol was heard, and on turning she saw her son fall to the floor. On examination it was found that he was shot in the left breast, in the region of the heart. The pistol lay on the floor.

As soon as possible the unfortunate man was raised and laid upon a sofa in the parlor, and Dr. McKay was sent for. The patient was unconscious at first, but came to himself after a time, and was able to converse with those about him. He did not give any explanation concerning the occurrence, and we do not learn that any questions were asked on that point. It is not supposed that he can recover, as the wound is in a vital part, and the surgeon in charge was able to give no encouragement, but it is, nevertheless, possible that he may survive. These are all the facts which we are able to supply with regard to this sad tragedy at present.

Major Sharp is a son of Mr. Daniel Sharp, well known as a railroad and canal contractor. He is about thirty years of age, and has been for some time past engaged upon a contract entered into by his father for the construction of a railroad between Pittsburg and Erie, in Pennsylvania. He has a wife and child in Lockport. When the Rebellion broke out he went to the field with the 13th New York Volunteers, and was the color-sergeant of that regiment in the first battle of Bull Run. He distinguished himself by his bravery and contempt of danger in that fight. Being a three-months man he was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, and came home to assist in recruiting and organizing the 105th New York Volunteers, with which he again went to the field. He rose to the rank of Major, and served with gallantry in several engagements, receiving a severe wound on one occasion.

Since leaving the service Major Sharp has been in the employment of his father on various contracts taken by the latter. He has been in this city for two or three weeks past on a visit. His wife and child are in Lockport.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Sept. 14, 1867.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in steady demand. 10-40s sold at 99¾, a slight decline; 107 was bid for June and August 7-30s; 111¾ for 6s of 1881; 114¼ for '62 5-20s; 109¾ for '64 5-20s; 111 for '65 5-20s; and 107¾ for July '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100¾, and old do. at 98¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53¼@53¾, no change; Reading at 51¼@51¾, a slight decline; and Camden and Amboy at 126½, no change; 26½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 65 for Norristown; 57¼ for Minehill; 31 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 28 for Catawissa preferred; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31½; 240 was bid for North America; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 59½ for Girard; 96 for Western; 50 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 64 for Commonwealth; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 47½@47¾, and Morris Canal preferred at 97; 16 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10¾ A. M., 144¼; 11 A. M., 144¼; 12 M., 144¾; 1 P. M., 144¾, a slight decline on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money on call is 6 per cent. for new business. On Government 5 is the rate. Commercial paper sells at 8@7 for best names, of which the supply is not large.

"Foreign Exchange is firm. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 108@109¾ for commercial; 109¾@110 for bankers'; do. at short sight, 108¾@109¾; Paris, 5.18¾@5.15 for 60 days, 5.18¾@5.12½ do. at short sight, 5.15@5.13¾; Antwerp, 5.18¾@5.15, Swiss, 5.18¾@5.13; Hamburg 35¾@36¾; Amsterdam, 40¾@41; Frankfort, 40¾@41 Bremen, 78¾@78¾; Prussian thalers, 71¾@72.

"Freights are better, with more doing. The engagements to Liverpool, per steamer, are 70,000 bushels Grain (wheat or corn-shipper's option) at 6d., and 10,000 boxes Cheese at 25s.@27s. 6d. To London—2000 barrels Flour at 1s. 9d., and 25,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. To Bristol—800 barrels Rosin at 2s. 6d. per 280 lbs. A vessel with 30,000 quarters Corn to the Bristol Channel at 4s. and 4s. 3d."

—The Boston *Traveller* of last evening says:—

"In the money market there are no perceptible alterations of consequence, either in the supply of capital or the demand for its use. The rates of interest for loans and discounts are quite irregular, and vary but little from recent quotations. On new engagements, with approved pledges, the common charge to-day was six per cent, for temporary accommodation, with a few exceptions reported above and below that reasonable figure; but many of the previous loans to substantial borrowers on prime collaterals are still outstanding at four and five per cent, although liable to be recalled at any moment. The principal changes in the Boston banks are the increase in loans of $707,000, followed as usual by a decrease in legal tenders of $622,000. The country banks have withdrawn deposits to the amount of $300,000, while individual deposits have increased $155,000."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Wednesday remarks:—

"There is still an active demand for money, in which nearly all branches of business are represented, and although deposits are increasing, checking continues heavy and balances are kept pretty closely drawn down. Rates of interest are firm at 8@10 per cent. between bankers and depositors, and 10@12 per cent. for good paper in the open market. The demand from outside parties finds little favor. There is a good demand for exchange, and about all the current receipts are absorbed by the wants of merchants. It is taken of depositors at 50c. discount, and from outside parties at 1-10 discount; the drawing rate is uniformly par."

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday remarks:—

"Domestic money matters have not experienced any decided change since our last issue. The offerings of first-class paper are comparatively light, and the loan market rules easy at 10 per cent. for 30 and 60 days' bills, and at 8 per cent. for call loans with Government securities as collaterals. The exchange market is steady, and without material alteration. Sight drafts on New York are current between banks at ¼@15c. discount, and over the counter at ⅜@¾ discount buying and par selling."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	U S 10-40s, cp	99¾	1 sh	Leh N stk	47¾
$500	City 6s, New	100¾	1 sh	Penna R	53¾
$400	do. New	100¾	50	do	53¾
$100	do. New	100¾	7	do	53¾
$2300	do. New	100¾	7	do	53¾
$4000	do. O. v cts	98¾	10	do	53¾
$1000	N Penna 6s	88	200	sh Read R	51¾
50	sh Mech Bk	30¾	100	do	50 51¾

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@111¾; old 5-20s, 114¼@114¾; 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@109¾; do., 1865, 110¾@111¼; do., July, 107¾@108¼; do., 1867, 107¾@108¼; 10-40s, 99¼@99¾; 7-30s, Aug., 106¾@107; do., June, 106¾@107¼; do., July, 106¼@107¼. Gold, 144@144¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¾@111¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114¾; do., 1864, 109¾@109¾; do., 1865, 111@111¼; do. new, 108@108¾; 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99¾; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 107@107¼; 2d series, 107@107¼; 3d series, 107@107¼. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118@118¼; May, 1865, 117@117¼; August, 1865, 116@116¼; September, 1865, 115¾@115¾; October, 1865, 115@115¼. Gold, 144¼@144¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Sept. 14.—Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $48·50 per ton.

The Flour Market is moderately active, and prices are well maintained. There is some demand for shipment, and 400 barrels fancy were taken on secret terms. Quite a good demand prevails for home consumption, and 400 barrels sold at $7·25@7 50 for sour, $7·50@8 for superfine, $8@8·75 for old stock extra, $9@9·75 for new stock extra; $10·75@12 for Northwestern extra family, $11@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·25 to $8·75 Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for prime Wheat is good, and holders are firm in their views, but common grades are neglected. Sales of 1000 bushels new red at $2 20@2·40; 400 bushels white at $2·75; and 2800 bushels California at $2·75. Rye is unchanged. Sales at $1·50 ⅌ bushel. Corn—The offerings are small, and the demand limited. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow at $1·35, and Western mixed at $1·32@1·33, but the latter is now offered at $1·30. Oats are held with much firmness. Sales of 3000 bushels at 70@72c. 5000 bushels Western Barley sold at $1·50. 5000 bushels Flaxseed were taken at $2·80.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 14.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....72 | 11 A. M.....74 | 2 P. M.....76

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Brig Cuba, Snow, Genoa, C. C. Van Horn.

Brig Geo. Harris, French, Bangor, W. H. Johns.

Brig Walter Howes, Pierce, Bath, Rommel & Hunter.

Schr Champion, Clark, Saco, do.

Schr Thomas Clyde, Scull, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.

Schr W. B. Thomas, Winamore, Boston, Reppller & Bro.

Schr John M. Broomall, Douglass, Boston, Suffolk Coal Co.

Schr J. C. Brooks, Burgess, Boston, Rothermel & Co.

Schr Carroll, Ackley, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr Ella Matthews, McElwee, Roxbury, Hammett & Neill.

Schr T. Lake Adams, Providence, do.

Schr Vrale, Mason, Roxbury, do.

Schr John

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Majority and the Constitution.

From the N. Y. Nation.

A correspondent, whose letter we print elsewhere, expresses in a few words what is the difficulty of thousands of honest minds with regard to this dispute between Mr. Johnson and Congress—of men, too, who do not approve of Mr. Johnson's course, but who, nevertheless, cannot persuade themselves that he and the Supreme Court have not each as good a right to interpret the Constitution—that is, define the limits of their own powers—as Congress has. It is, however, quite plain to the commonest intelligence that whatever a written constitution can do, there is one thing it cannot, and that is, prevent these coördinate branches of a government from coming into collision when each attempts to define its own powers. That these collisions have not occurred oftener, or rather have not proved of much moment hitherto, either here or in England, is due simply to the fact that in ordinary times the subjects on which coördinate departments differ, and the ends they have in view, are not of sufficient importance to tempt any one department into going to extremes. One is almost sure to give up before negotiation is exhausted. Therefore the arrangements made by a written constitution for preserving the balance of power may ordinarily work well. In this country they have worked well. Until the Dred Scott decision, although the powers claimed for the Supreme Court under the Constitution had excited jealousy and grumbling, there was no deliberate and avowed intention not to be bound by its decisions. But the Dred Scott decision touched a point which the majority felt to be vital, and at once the authority of the Court as an interpreter was repudiated by the majority. So, also, the issues raised in this reconstruction process are felt by the majority to be vital, that is, to go to the very foundations of the national existence, and, therefore, the slightest attempt of the Court to control the action of Congress would certainly be repudiated, and the Court knows it and wisely abstains from meddling.

If the Supreme Court had the power of interpreting the Constitution under all circumstances and in all cases, the judges would govern the country as a small oligarchy, and reform would be hopeless inside half a century. You may assert that they have this power as much as you please, and the majority in quiet times may act as if they had it; but the minute troublous times come, and the majority is satisfied that if it obey the judges the ends for which the judges exist will be defeated, it will not obey them. To argue that this ought not to be so, is idle; you might as well argue that human nature ought to be changed. Perhaps it ought, but governments are made for men as they are and not as they ought to be, and the wit of man is not equal to the task of devising a written constitution which shall be obeyed under all circumstances. Nothing would secure this result but some occult power that would cause anybody who violated it instantly to drop down dead. In two thirds of what is written on the sanctity of the "fundamental law," including the long disquisitions of Mr. G. T. Curtis in the *World*, there is a false bottom to the thinking. The reasoning is based on the assumption that the Constitution is the ultimate fact of our system of government. This is a delusion. The ultimate fact of this, as of all Governments, is human nature; and until human nature is totally changed, the majority of a great and free country will not allow one man calling himself an executive, or nine men calling themselves a court, to interpret the fundamental law when, in the opinion of the majority, their interpretation would be dangerous to the public safety.

But this, says "Freedom," means a government of "mere majority, and leaves my breath dependent on their will." He is right. This is exactly what it means. We do live under a Government of the majority. The Constitution is an instrument by which the majority binds itself to refrain from certain acts, but it never gives up its right, in the last resort, of explaining the sense in which it took the pledge, or, in other words, of taking the President or anybody else whom it finds running about and doing mischief, while professing to take "the Constitution for his guide," and putting him under lock and key, if it believes his hermeneutics dangerous to the State. The idea that there is something very horrible in being dependent on the majority of a Christian State for liberty and security, which "Freedom" seems to entertain, is the product of that species of fetish worship of which the Constitution has long been the object. The Constitution, unless it be a talisman, cannot have any more force than the majority gives it. If the majority desires to rob and cut throats, there is no virtue in the parchment to stop it. If it allows Andrew Johnson and the Supreme Court to define their own powers, it is simply because it does not consider it worth while to interfere with them.

This fact has always been so well understood by the highest class of minds, that in constitutional countries the skill of great statesmen has nearly always been shown in avoiding reliance on the constitution, in persuading the majority into doing or not doing certain things without falling back on naked legal rights. As soon as a King, President, or Minister says, in exciting times, that he will fall back on the constitution or charter, and act on his own construction of it, he shows himself as much a fool, and is as sure to be destroyed, as a single man who should point his rifle at a regiment. The end and use of statesmanship is to avoid bringing things to this pass. The minute the statesman appeals to force against the majority, the majority measures its own strength against him, and sweeps him aside.

This is just what Andrew Johnson seems disposed to do. He says his interpretation of the Constitution is the right one; Congress says its interpretation is the right one. Admitting one to be as likely to be right as the other, who is to decide between them? The Supreme Court is simply, when the destiny of a nation is at stake, nine elderly men. Suppose they throw themselves on Mr. Johnson's side, the result would be that ten elderly men would be of his way of thinking instead of one, because Congress does not regard the Court as any more competent intellectually to decide such questions as are raised in the reconstruction problem than Congress is itself. If the Court were more competent than Congress to decide such questions, it ought to govern the country completely, and the election and meeting of the Legislature is a useless expense, so that in the last resort the dispute can only be ended by the majority using its superiority of force to decide—and this it is sure to do. This may be an unfortunate state of things, but nobody is to blame for it—neither the framers of the Constitution, nor those who live under it. In every free State the maintenance of liberty and justice—no matter what the written forms may be—depends in the last resort on the character of the majority of the people. "Freedom" would be sure of his liberty in Philadelphia if the Constitution were abolished to-morrow; he would not be sure of his head or his purse if he lived in Mexico, though every man in the country wore the Constitution in a locket around his neck as an amulet.

Pharaoh Hardening.

From the N. Y. Church Union.

Mr. Johnson keeps steadily on in his insane efforts to resist the will of the nation. It now looks as though he wished to make a martyr of himself, in order to get up another revolution, and get himself into notice. He stands about the best chance to get hanged of any Rebel in or out of the country, we judge, if we read his character correctly, and see what is just ahead of us. That he will fail of becoming a martyr; that he will fail of resuscitating the dead Democratic party; that he will be foiled by the good genius who presides now over our country's conscience, and not be able to get up revolution; that the firm but silent man he has gotten into Stanton's place knows his man, and has him as tight as he had his friends Lee and Davis once upon a time; that he will make that public exhibition of his folly before all the nation, so as to eclipse his inaugural spree, and that other stagger round the circle of last summer, we have no doubt. Pray God to harden Pharaoh's heart yet more, and the whole work will be done. The instrument of God is blindly doing His will, and all that is left undone to completely radicalize this nation will, or we are no prophets, shortly be revealed. God is in this man, bad as he is, just as he was in Judas, in Davis, and in the chosen men who do the will of Satan on earth. Thank God for the madness of Mr. Johnson! May he get no better very fast.

The Claims of the United States Against Great Britain.

From the N. Y. Times.

The interval between the summary closing of the correspondence on the Alabama claims by Lord Clarendon and the revival of the subject by Mr. Seward a year ago, was long enough to admit of a careful and unimpassioned revision of the international situation. In England they had entered upon a domestic struggle which partook to some degree of the nature of a revolution. The traditional pretensions of the Whigs to take the lead in Constitutional Reform were disputed so stoutly as to cause a party upheaval such as had not been witnessed from the time of Canning, and the minds of British statesmen were so absorbed in the pending conflict that nearly every outside question was held subordinate to the rival interests in home politics.

The situation here was not essentially different. For fifteen months we had been traversing the path where military achievement diverged into that of civil reconstruction. We had enough on hand, for the time, to engage the thoughts, the loyal energies, and the statesmanship of the country. The question of prime account was to see that, after the war, the supreme authority of the Government should everywhere be established and recognized throughout the Union. That assurance which had the power of the Government to maintain its credit, and uphold its honor abroad, could not and would not be called in question. The State Department, it is true, held the same ground as to the obligations of friendly powers from the moment belligerent rights were accorded to the belligerents that it holds to-day. It held also the same position in regard to the Mexican tripartite treaty which ended so abruptly at Soledad, and which led so speedily to the tragedy at Queretaro, as it holds now, when Mexico is rid of the invaders. Mr. Seward's protests against the practical alliance of the powers of Western Europe on the question of according belligerent rights to the Rebels, and of dispossessing the Government of Juarez, were the same from 1862 to 1866 and 1867. There is not a shadow of turning in the whole line of his reasoning. His argument was the same from the retreat at Bull Run to the surrender at Appomattox. Whatever defect it may have shown, it was consistent; and those who are to faithfully trace from a historic point the events of the present revolutionary epoch, will at least be compelled to admit that the foreign policy of the United States, covering the whole of that period, exhibited a unity of purpose, a consistency of effort, a regard to ultimate results and a disregard of passing appearances, such as will compare favorably with the highest diplomatic achievements of this or of any age.

Were there proof in detail wanted to support this assumption—and we do not think that Mr. Seward's bitterest party enemies among us demand such proof—it might be readily found in as many opposite quarters of the globe as there are civilized Governments in existence. Leaving out of account the disastrous failure of the Napoleonic policy in Mexico, and the retraction from its declared policy by the Government of Great Britain, there is enough to sustain the self-respect of every true American in the positive force of our diplomacy during the last five years. To the resolution and the moral force of Mr. Seward's policy, it is mainly due that San Domingo has not been reconverted into a colony of Spain; that Peru has not been compelled to sacrifice her independence to a superior invading force; that the bombardment of Valparaiso did not result in the establishment of a mixed European protectorate over Chili; that the United States have gained commercial ascendancy in Japanese and Chinese waters—within less than two years of the time when we had fair reason to suppose that our commerce was swept from the ocean; that we have got control of the North Pacific division of the continent—with more than a reversionary interest in the intermediate section; and that we enjoy the cordial friendship of the strongest military powers of Central and Eastern Europe. We may make slow progress with reconstruction. We may have difficulties to overcome in the way of civil rehabitation as formidable as those which weighed upon the nation before Antietam and Vicksburg were fought; but when reunion is once accomplished—as most surely it will be—we shall have (North and South alike) a common triumph in this fact alone, that we stand before the world as a community strong in its purpose and integrity—the name of American citizens raised higher than it ever was before, and the strength of a republican system based upon intelligence, industry, and freedom, everywhere recognized.

The progress made towards a settlement of these belligerent claims with the Government of Great Britain cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory. Some of the natural and necessary causes of delay have been already noticed. It has, however, besides, to be remembered that time is on our side. It has clearly been on our side thus far—as may be seen in contrasting Lord Clarendon's summary closing of the account with the concessions to reason and fair dealing offered by Lord Stanley. There are, *fortunately*—looking to the tax upon human judgment involved in abstract discussions upon international rights and obligations—no further arguments of a general character to be presented on either side. The Ministers of the two countries have come to details. They have got common standing-ground, we take it, in this regard, that they assent to the necessity for a full and clear settlement of the claims growing out of the war, as preliminary to a perfect mutual understanding. Mr. Seward's letter of August 27, 1866, revives the consideration of the question in terms which not only show a thorough regard to the comity which should be maintained between the great nations having a common civilization, and, measurably, common aims, but which relieve Lord Stanley of much of the party odium which would necessarily attach to a Minister who contemplates the revision and the partial reversal of his predecessor's policy. With admirable temper, and in a kindly spirit, Mr. Seward says, upon the British privateering expeditions, and the concession of belligerent rights to the Southern belligerents:—

"This Government, while it thus insists upon these particular claims, is neither desirous nor willing to assume an attitude unkind or unconciliatory towards Great Britain. If on her part there are claims, either of a commercial character, or of boundary, or of commercial or judicial regulation, which her Majesty's Government esteem important to bring under examination at the present time, the United States would in such case be not unwilling to take them into consideration in connection with the claims which are now presented on their part, and with a view to remove at one time and by one comprehensive settlement all existing causes of misunderstanding."

Some of the general points of argument in Mr. Seward's August letter Lord Stanley undertook to answer in a letter of two months' later date, to which Mr. Seward, in the beginning of the present year, made an elaborate reply. But the gist of the correspondence (additional to the frank and genial statement of the Secretary of State, as quoted textually above) is found in subsequent letters. Thus, on the 9th of March last, Lord Stanley writes:—

"The real matter at issue between the two Governments, when kept apart from collateral considerations, is whether in the matter connected with the vessels out of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen, the course pursued by the British Government, and by those who acted under its authority, was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good, either in whole or in part, the losses of American citizens. This is a plain and simple question, easily to be considered by an arbiter, and admitting of solution without raising other and wider issues; and on this question her Majesty's Government are fully prepared to go to arbitration, with the further provision that if the decision of the arbiter is unfavorable to the British view, the examination of the several claims of citizens of the United States shall be referred to a mixed commission, with a view to the settlement of the sums to be paid on them."

In another part of this despatch, Lord Stanley says that in the proposal of the Queen's Government to arbitrate on the questions at issue, they desire limited reference to arbitration in regard to the so-called Alabama claims, and "adjudication by means of a mixed commission of mixed claims." This proposal Mr. Seward naturally interpreted as meaning that the Alabama claims alone, excluding the depredations of other privateers, were to be submitted to a mixed commission; but on this point Lord Stanley, writing on the 24th of May last, thus explains himself:—

"Mr. Seward says clearly enough that the Government of the United States cannot consent to a special and peculiar limitation of arbitration in regard to the Alabama claims, such as her Majesty's Government suggest; but, from his next observation, it might be inferred that the offer, as regards arbitration, made by her Majesty's Government, in my despatch of the 9th of March, was understood to have applied only to claims arising out of the proceedings of the Alabama, to the exclusion of those of the Florida, Shenandoah, and Georgia. It is important to clear up this, and you will therefore state to Mr. Seward that the offer to go to arbitration was not restricted to the claims arising out of the proceedings of the Alabama, but applied equally to those arising out of the like proceedings of the other vessels that I have named."

To this the final rejoinder made by Mr. Seward, on the 12th of last month, is as follows:—

"The President considers these terms to be at once comprehensive and sufficiently precise to include all the claims of American citizens for depredations upon their commerce during the late Rebellion, which have been the subject of complaint upon the part of this Government. But the United States Government, in this view, would deem itself at liberty to insist before the arbiter that the actual proceedings and relations of the British Government, its officers, agents, and subjects, towards the United States in regard to the Rebellion and the Rebels, as they occurred during the Rebellion, are among the matters which are connected with the vessels whose depredations are complained of, just as in the case of general claims alluded to by Lord Stanley, the actual proceedings and relations of her Majesty's Government, its officers, agents, and subjects, in regard to the United States and in regard to the Rebellion and the Rebels, are necessarily connected with the transactions out of which those general claims arose."

The sum, then, of the difference between the two Governments, so far as reaching a fair basis of conference and arbitration is concerned, seems to be reduced to the question whether the policy as well as the acts of the British Government and its agents in relation to the late Rebellion shall come under review. The matter thus in dispute—if it is actually in dispute—does not seem material. The policy of the Queen's advisers will incidentally come under notice in determining the validity of the claims submitted. And we should judge that the principle of arbitrating these claims, if once heartily assented to on both sides, a settlement which shall prove mutually satisfactory to both Governments need not be long deferred.

Constitutional Liberty.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Governor English telegraphs to Governor Haight that his election "will gladden the friends of Constitutional liberty the country through." Governor Haight telegraphs back that "California has echoed the voice of Connecticut. * * * We have but followed where you led in the sacred cause of Constitutional liberty." What do these gentlemen mean by *Constitutional* liberty?

They certainly mean something different from that liberty affirmed in the glorious preamble to our fathers' Declaration of American Independence, when they proclaimed that "*all men* are created equal," and "endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." *Constitutional* liberty is something radically different from *universal* liberty, its champions themselves being judges. It is not that sort of liberty which Governor English advanced when, amid the despairing shrieks and howls of the devotees of "constitutional liberty," he voted to abolish and prohibit slavery throughout this broad Republic. No, it is something very different from that, as the two accidental Governors—one chosen such by a lavish expenditure of his own and other millionaires' money, and the other slipping in through a deplorable feud which distracted the Union party and kept twenty thousand of its voters from the polls—very well know.

John C. Calhoun was, for twenty years, the leading champion of "Constitutional liberty." Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan were his timid and cautious disciples. The asserted right of every slaveholder to plant slavery wherever he might choose, in defiance of whatever local or general repugnance, was a direct deduction from this doctrine of "Constitutional liberty." Abraham Lincoln touched the core of it when, in his canvass with Douglass, he defined squatter sovereignty thus:—"If A chooses to make B his slave, C shall not interfere." God be thanked that this swindling mockery disguised as "constitutional liberty" is not the liberty for which our fathers fought, nor that which their lineal sons are determined and destined to achieve!

Democratic Gains.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

One who heeded only the uproarious rejoicings of the Democratic press over the California election, might think that the Republican party was about to collapse and pass entirely out of existence. But that is not quite the fact. The election of a Governor in California is the only point gained over which the Democracy have legitimate reason to rejoice. We are not certain about Congressmen from that State, but it is probable that two of them are Republicans. Now let us see what wonderful gains the Democrats have made in the only place where gains can do them any good—that is, in the House of Representatives (the Senate is beyond their reach for half a century). The relative strength of parties in the last and present Congresses is as follows:—

States.	XXXIXth Congress. Rep.	Dem.	XLth Congress. Rep.	Dem.
California	3	0	1	1
Connecticut	4	0	1	3
Delaware	0	1	0	1
Illinois	11	3	11	3
Indiana	9	2	8	3
Iowa	6	0	6	0
Kansas	1	0	1	0
Kentucky	2	7	2	7
Maine	5	0	5	0
Maryland	2	3	1	4
Massachusetts	10	0	10	0
Michigan	6	0	6	0
Minnesota	2	0	2	0
Missouri	7	2	8	1
Nebraska	0	0	1	0
Nevada	1	0	1	0
New Hampshire	3	0	3	0
New Jersey	2	3	3	2
New York	20	11	20	11
Ohio	17	2	16	3
Oregon	1	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	16	8	18	6
Rhode Island	2	0	2	0
Tennessee	4	4	8	0
Vermont	3	0	3	0
West Virginia	3	0	3	0
Wisconsin	5	1	5	1
Total	145	47	147	46

It appears that the Republicans have gained two members, and the Democrats lost one—the Nebraska member making the one extra. With more than three-fourths of each House of Congress, we think the Republican party will manage to survive the temporary check in California.

President Johnson and the Democratic Party.

From the N. Y. World.

As soon as the result of the California election was known, many congratulations were tendered or sent to President Johnson. Whether he has also been felicitated on the Democratic gains in Maine we are not informed; but his share of the credit is just as great in the one case as in the other; or, to speak more bluntly, it is nothing in either. We do not deny that the great reaction ought to give him considerable satisfaction, although nothing he has done had any tendency to produce it. As a patriot honestly desiring the readmission of the Southern States, he must, of course, be glad to see his adversaries weakened. Nothing could well be more churlish or illiberal than to question his right to rejoice in the joy of the Democratic party. We should be quite willing to beat the bush and let him catch the bird, if the country could thereby be benefited. But inasmuch as President Johnson has no proper identification with the Democratic party, and as a false impression of that kind would be a drag on the reaction, it may not be amiss to place the subject in its true light. The zeal with which the Democratic press has defended the President, so far as it deemed him right, must mislead nobody to suppose that he is in any degree responsible for us, or we for him. He can take no just offense at our repudiating his modes of operation, since he has uniformly discarded and repudiated ours.

Mr. Johnson is in no sense a Democratic President. We did not elect him; we have no claims upon him, nor have we ever set up any, except the common claim which all citizens have upon every Chief Magistrate, that he shall honestly support and defend the Constitution. If Mr. Johnson, elected as a Republican, had ever become a Democratic President, the change would be dated from such a reorganization of the *personnel* of the administration as placed the Government in Democratic hands. But no such reorganization has been made. Instead of a Cabinet consisting of men whom the Democratic party respect and confide in, President Johnson has chosen to be surrounded by a Republican Cabinet, from the first day of his accession until now. He has had occasion to appoint several foreign ministers; but in no case has he appointed a Democrat in good standing with the party. General Dix, the most respectable of his appointees, though calling himself a Democrat, long ago dissolved his connection with the Democratic organization. Mr. Bancroft is a noted libellant of the Democratic party. Mr. Cowan, Mr. Raymond, and Mr. Greeley, who have been successively, but unsuccessfully, nominated to the vacant Austrian mission, are highly respectable gentlemen, but they have never been Democrats. General Kilpatrick, after carrying New Jersey against the Democratic party by a campaign of venomous scurrility and defamation, was promptly rewarded by the mission to Chili. This was more than neglect; it was more than an ordinary affront; it was an open and wanton insult. New Jersey was the only Northern State which the Democratic party had carried for McClellan, and our pride would have been touched by its loss even if it had been taken from us by fair means. But when outrageous scurrilities prevailed against us in the home of our chosen candidate, the immediate promotion of the head libeller to a full foreign mission was an act which laid the party under no very deep obligation to the President. We did not complain even of this insult, for we had no claims of any kind on Mr. Johnson, and there was no good reason why a Republican President should not appoint to office men who had rendered acceptable services to the Republican party. We must not be understood to make these allusions, even now, in a tone of complaint. They are intended only as proofs that Mr. Johnson has never been, nor ever sought to be considered, a Democratic President. We happen to agree with him on a point on which he differs from his party; but that must not be taken as an indorsement of his maladroit, unstatesmanlike, unpopular administration.

Mr. Johnson not being a Democrat, we are unwilling that, with his great weight of unpopularity, he should be classed as such. The contention between him and Congress is a fight within the Republican party. The distracted condition of the country is chargeable upon the party that elected both the President and the majority of Congress, and we expect no relief or remedy but in the overthrow of that party. The Republicans cannot fix upon us any part of the odium which has resulted from their own success in the elections. Let the fault lie where it may, we are responsible for no part of it. We have not been in power. We are no more answerable for the Republican President whom we did not elect, and have not been permitted to advise, than we are for the Republican Congress which has kept up a perpetual quarrel with him. Mr. Johnson is *your* President, Messrs. Republicans, not ours; from your party he has taken all his responsible advisers; on you he has bestowed all his offices; he has kept you in power by mistakes and blunders more serviceable to you than cooperation; and whether you deem him a blessing or a bane, its origin is, in either case, to be traced to your selection and your votes.

In the recent talk about Cabinet changes the Republicans have been willing to favor the impression that Mr. Johnson intends to form a Democratic administration. Even if he were willing, and representative Democrats would consent, such an arrangement would be every way undesirable. Its only effect would be to render the Democratic party responsible for blunders and mismanagement perpetrated against its judgment and in contempt of its wishes. We should gain a few paltry offices without influence, and go into the Presidential election vulnerable by all the weapons which the Republicans hurl at Mr. Johnson. As he gave us no aid when he might have aided us, why should we now, when he has no longer anything valuable to give, imperil our own cause by assuming the burden of his unpopularity? As things stand, the Republican invectives against Mr. Johnson impeach their ability to choose a good President. A man might as wisely think to improve his social standing by living with somebody's repudiated wife, as for the Democratic party to expect any advantage from adopting, in the last days of his unsuccessful administration, a fettered President, elected by their enemies and popular with nobody.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Druggets, Lowest Cash Prices.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET,

9 12 thstu2m (Below the Girard House).

LOOKING-CLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

8 2 1m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.

Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens. Table Cloths and Napkins, to match. Wine Cloths, Doyles, Towels and Towelling. Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers. Blankets. Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.

DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,

In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

BALTIMORE IMPROVED BASE BURNING FIRE-PLACE HEATER, WITH Magazine and Illuminating Doors.

The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK, 9 6 1m2p No. 1009 MARKET Street, Phila.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET, WILL OPEN THIS DAY,

Trimmed Paper Patterns, of entirely new designs, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses: also,

Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings, in every variety and style of Fringes, new Satin Trimmings, Tassels, Gimps, Braids, Ribbons, Velvets, Guipure and Cluny Laces, Crape Trimmings, French Corsets, and Fancy Jet Collars and Belts. Dress and Cloak Making in all its departments.

Wedding and Travelling Outfits made to order in the most elegant manner, and at such rates as cannot fail to please.

Suits of Mourning at shortest notice: sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready.

Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. 9 21m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET,

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 15

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR

OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

HOSIERY.

A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.

GLOVES.

In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at

HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store, [10 thstu2r] No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," 5 27 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES, PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC. PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER, 9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

SUPERIOR VINEGARS.

GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE AND PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS, FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB, 8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY, PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR, GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALLERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 3rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARDNER & FLEMING, COACH MAKERS, NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO., 8 12 6m Nos. 2125 and 2127 CHESNUT Street

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, REMOVED To No. 134 DOCK Street, 1 1] PHILADELPHIA.

The Fitz John Porter Case.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—It is known that Major General Fitz John Porter's appeal to the President for a reconsideration of the court-martial's proceedings in his case, and the accompanying indorsements, found their way into print apart from any agency whatever of his own. As, however, publicity has been given to the papers, there is no impropriety in stating that the following memorial, addressed to President Lincoln, but bearing no date, is also before President Johnson:

Your memorialists respectfully represent that, by a court-martial convened at Washington, Major General Fitz John Porter was sentenced to be cashiered and rendered forever incapable of service under the government of the United States.

That such a sentence is to a gallant officer, in some respects, worse than a sentence of death, inasmuch as it makes him the living and conspicuous victim of the terrible penalty.

That a few weeks only before the events which drew upon General Porter this severe sentence, he received the highest reward which the President can bestow for skill and gallantry in one of the most important actions of the war.

Your memorialists are advised that, following the impulses of a controlling love of justice, your Excellency has, on many occasions during the war, reconsidered and revoked the sentences of courts-martial in cases far less grave than the present, patiently employing your time, notwithstanding the urgent demands upon it, in sifting and weighing the evidence, and listening to the explanations and defence of the accused.

And your memorialists, in consideration of the extreme severity of the sentence in the case of Major General Fitz John Porter, and of his previous high reputation, honorably earned on fields of peril and death, respectfully solicit you to reconsider the proceedings of the court-martial by which he was condemned.

This course, they beg leave to suggest, must, in whatever event, be satisfactory to your Excellency. Should the result be adverse to General Porter, it will strengthen you in the conviction that the original sentence was just. If favorable to the General, it will, your memorialists are confident, afford your generous nature the highest gratification of which it is capable of enjoying.

(Signed.) EDWARD EVERETT,
ROBERT C. WINTHROP,
AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
GARDNER HOWLAND SHAW

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

IMPROVING OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—The Committee on Property of the Board of School Controllers held a meeting yesterday afternoon, for the consideration of applications received at the last stated meeting of the Board, from the Sectional Boards of the Fourth, Fifth, and Eighth Wards, for the extension of better facilities to some of the schools in said sections. The applications are favorably considered, and will likely be recommended at the next stated meeting of the Board.

The church basement of primary school No. 1, in the Eighth Section, which is damp and badly lighted, is asked to be changed to a better and more suitable place, and from the Fourth Section, air-tight gas-consuming heaters are asked or the new school-house at Twelfth and Fitzwater streets.

The Board of Directors of the Thirteenth Section forwarded to the Controllers, at their last meeting, a lengthy communication, in which they state that the new school-house at the N. W. corner of Sixth and Coates street was originally estimated at a cost of $52,375. The sum appropriated by Councils was $45,500, making a difference in cost of $6875 more than the amount appropriated. Upon communication with the architect certain changes were agreed upon, which elicited a bid for $44,375, an amount within the appropriation.

CASE OF MUTINY ON THE HIGH SEAS.—A further hearing in the mutiny case of William Kelley, second mate of the ship Autocrat, charged with mutiny, was had yesterday, before United States Commissioner Sergeant. Captain Albert H. Burrowell was examined in support of the charge.

The First Mate, a seaman, and the Steward of the vessel were called, and corroborated the Captain's statement in all the essential particulars.

Amos Briggs, Esq., who appeared for the defendant, subjected the witnesses to a long and severe cross-examination, but failed to elicit any further facts of importance. The defendant and a common seaman of the vessel having procured a warrant for the arrest of the Captain, on the charge of inhuman treatment and assault and battery on the high seas, the Commissioner decided to dispose of both cases before rendering a decision. Both cases were continued until next Friday, the prisoner being released in the meantime on his own recognizance.

THE FIREMEN'S PARADE.—Last evening a meeting was held at the house of the Perseverance Hose Company, for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements for the reception of the Eagle Hose Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., which will take place this afternoon, on their arrival at Thirty-first and Market streets. The following route has been fixed upon:—Up Market to Thirtieth, down Thirtieth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Eighth, up Eighth to Race, down Race to Sixth, down Sixth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Fifth, up Fifth to Race, down Race to Perseverance Hose house, and there dismiss.

FOR ANTIETAM.—The National Guards will take part in the ceremonies on the battle-field of Antietam on the 17th inst. General Lyle has issued an order for the assembling of the different companies at 6 o'clock P. M. on the 15th inst., at their armory, provided with three days' cooked rations, in haversacks, one white blanket, one gum blanket, one extra shirt and pair of drawers, two extra pairs socks, and white gloves, tin cup, and canteen. The Guard will leave the depot, in West Philadelphia, at 7½ o'clock. As this regiment took part in the memorable battle, there is a peculiar fitness in its participating in the ceremonies on the 17th inst.

FATAL BURNING.—Elizabeth Dempsey, a domestic in the family of Edward Woodruff, at No. 1034 Parker street, Second Ward, was shockingly burned yesterday morning by her clothes taking fire. She was engaged in getting breakfast, and the fire not burning as well as she wished, she poured a quantity of oil upon it. The flame thus created set her dress on fire, and her clothes were entirely burned off. Her body was burned in a dreadful manner. She lingered in frightful agony until 7 o'clock last evening, when death relieved her of her sufferings. Her funeral will take place this afternoon.

BRUTAL ATTACK ON A DEPUTY INSPECTOR.—Last night, about 10 o'clock, as United States Deputy Brooks was passing along Coates street, near Broad, he was induced to enter a brewery, for the purpose of inspecting the place. While there he was attacked by about a dozen men, employed about the place, who beat him in a savage manner about the head with clubs, causing very severe and dangerous wounds. The men then fled, leaving Mr. Brooks on the premises. An alarm was given, and the injured officer taken in charge by persons attracted to the spot.

THE CONTESTED NOMINATIONS.—The Democratic Executive Committee, at a meeting last evening, decided that Mr. David Nagle was the nominee of the party in the Third Senatorial District, and Mr. A. R. Schofield was the nominee for the Fifteenth Legislative District.

DIFFICULTIES AT LEAGUE ISLAND.—Next Monday morning the owners of property on the "main shore" of League Island purpose applying for an injunction to restrain the city of Philadelphia from making an assessment of the valuation of their properties.

FIRE.—About 9:25 o'clock last evening a portion of the roof of the dwelling No. 1412 Walnut street was burned off. The loss will amount to about fifty dollars.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Summer Goods closing out at very low rates.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, And No. 900 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

LEADERS OF FASHION, as well as gentlemen of moderate taste in matters of dress, are respectfully invited to inspect Warburton's new styles of hats for autumn wear. Due regard has been given to the best American and foreign productions, with the sole view of presenting to his patrons, in the new styles now offered, all that is desirable in shape, durability, easy fitting, and ventilation. WARBURTON, Fashionable Hatter, No. 430 Chesnut street, next door to the Post Office.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Atrophy.—Discarding the effete theory adopted by the modern physician in the treatment of the gradual decay or wasting of the human body, Holloway's medicines seize on the direct cause of the disease—the blood. They purify and enrich it—they stimulate and invigorate the exhausted system, by giving life to each tissue, strength to the muscle, energy to the invalid, elasticity to the spirits, and the bloom of health to the pallid cheek. Sold by all druggists.

TO PHYSICIANS.—Mr. Speer takes the liberty of requesting physicians to institute an examination of the merits of his Port Grape Wine. The wine is the pure juice of the Port Grape, cultivated by him for the purpose, and is now successfully used and prescribed by the physicians in the large cities, who have fully tested it, and who regard it as peculiarly adapted to their mode of practice.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The particular attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by McClelland & Co., Auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street, on Monday morning, September 16, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

G. BYRON MORSE'S DINING ROOMS, No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for ladies and gentlemen, are now the popular resort for those in search of good dinners. *Visit them.*

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE CELEBRATED WAVERLY ZEPHYR.
☞ *Warranted Fast Colors.*
☞ *Warranted Fast Colors.*
☞ *Warranted Fast Colors.*
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

☞ FALL OVERCOATS AND SUITS.
☞ *Fall Overcoats and Suits.*
☞ *Fall Overcoats and Suits.*
☞ *Fall Overcoats and Suits.*
Fashionable and Cheap. ☜
Fashionable and Cheap. ☜
Fashionable and Cheap. ☜
Fashionable and Cheap. ☜
☞ *Our preparations for fall and winter have been*
☞ *on the largest scale, and we are now ready with the*
☞ *best and largest stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing*
☞ *ever offered in Philadelphia.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....5:40 MOON RISES.....6:40
SUN SETS.....6:11 HIGH WATER.....1:36

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 30
China	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 31
Cimbria	Hamburg	New York	Aug. 31
Europe	Brest	New York	Aug. 31
Bellona	London	New York	Aug. 31
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 31
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 3
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Sept. 3
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 4
England	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 4
Arago	Havre	New York	Sept. 4
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 7
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 7

FOR EUROPE.

Atlantic	New York	Bremen	Sept. 14
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 14
Atalanta	New York	London	Sept. 14
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Allemania	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 14
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Sept. 19
Europe	New York	Havre	Sept. 21
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Col London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 21
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 21
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Arago	New York	Havre	Sept. 28
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. —
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 14
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 14
Virginia	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 14
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Sept. 16
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 19
Eagle	New York	Havana	Sept. 18
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 21
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 21
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 21
Havana	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Alliance, Kelly, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Brig Fanny, Turner, Marseilles, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Allison, Sawyer, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Brig Gipsy Queen, York, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr J. Martin, Baker, Boston, do.
Schr A. R. Wetmore, Lippincott, Washington, do.
Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, Salisbury, do.
Schr J. N. Thompson, Bunn, Hudson, do.
Schr J. B. Clayton, Clayton, Richmond, E. V. Glover.
Schr C. F. Young, Richardson, Portsmouth, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Thos. Stanickson, Dickerson, Georgetown, J. T. Justus.
Sch'r H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.
Barque Venus, Bente, 60 days from London, with mdse. to Henry Karsten.
Brig Birchard and Torrey, Twibell, 14 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Brig F. Foulke, Townsend, from New York, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Potomac, Snow, from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Brig Allston, Sawyer, from New Haven.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr J. T. Long, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian river, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Myrtle, Hastings, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 27th ult., 6 P. M., off Tuskar.
Barque Orchilla, Havener, hence, at Boston 12th instant.
Barque Annie Ada, Cann, hence for Stockholm, put into Long Hope, Orkney Islands, 26th ult.
Brig Anna, Bruno, hence for Konigsberg, at Elsinore 27th ult.
Brig Eledona, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Brig Kodiak, Dennison, hence, at Boston 12th inst.
Brig Elvie Allen, Allen, hence, at Falmouth 30th ultimo.
Brig Aurora, Callimore, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr Hamburg, Sprague, hence, at Providence 12th instant.
Schr R. H. Baker, Knight, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 12th inst.
Schr Minerva, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 11th inst.
Schrs A. Trudell, Barrett; C. W. Eiwell, Giles; J. Truman, Gibbs; Seventy-six, Teel; Gettysburg, Smith; E. Richardson, Crocker; C. Loesser, Jameson; and J. Kenzie, Lake, hence, at Boston 12th inst.
Schr J. S. Lockwood, hence for Norwich, at New London 11th inst.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, for Philadelphia, was at New Bedford 11th inst.
Schr M. M. Merryman, hence for Providence, at New London 11th inst.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 11th inst.
Schr Charm. Starr, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 12th inst.
Schrs A. L. Massey, Donnelly, and Old Zach, Lynch, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 12th inst. The Old Zach sailed again to return.
Schr W. Donnelly, Hunter, hence, at Washington 12th inst.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, hence, at Norfolk 11th instant.
Schr A. S. Percy, Poulson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Washington 12th inst.
Schrs J. G. Babcock, Fisher, and Wm. H. Dennis, Lake, hence, at Salem 11th inst.
Schr J. M. Morales, Newman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 10th inst.
Schr M. A. Hyer, Etridge, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 9th inst.
Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, hence, at Richmond 11th instant.
Schr F. Edwards, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 10th inst.
Steamship Philadelphia, Foltz, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 12th inst.

DIED.

BAIN.—On the 12th instant, DANIEL SHEETZ, infant son of Charles and Almira Bain, and grandson of Daniel and Mary Sheetz, aged 2 years 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 706 Belgrade street, Eighteenth Ward, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BEITLER.—On September 12, 1867, MARY ANN E., wife of Daniel B. Beitler, and daughter of Conrad and Catherine Merklee, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, September 15, 1867, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 1619 Market street. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

CHILDS.—On the 11th instant, after a lingering illness, GEORGE K. CHILDS, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the officers and members of Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M.; the officers and members of the Grand Lodge; and his Masonic brethren generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 312 Spruce street, on Sunday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 1 o'clock.

MILLER.—On the 12th instant, HORATIO GATES, infant son of A. J. and E. V. Miller, aged 7 weeks and 4 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 1803 N. Eleventh street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BRASS STOP HINGES, BRASS BUTTS, with Brass Pins (for avoiding corrosion), Loose Joint Brass Hinges, for Sewing Machine Covers, etc., and a variety of the regular Brass Hinges, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth

SAW BUCKS, OR WOOD HORSES, SEVERAL qualities of Wood Saws and Chopping Axes, and an assortment of Winter Hardware, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SASH AND WINDOW FASTENERS, OF A variety of styles, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE: S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT. [4 13 5p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street. 4 11 6m8p

FLY NETS. KNEASS & CO., No. 631 MARKET Street, BIG HORSE in the Door. [4 11 tuths3p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

L. CRAGIN & CO., NO. 420 COMMERCE Street—General Commission Merchants.—Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, Whale, Elephant, Black Fish, Cod Liver, and Sperm Oils, direct from New Bedford. Sole agents for the Eureka Company Machinery Oils. 9 9 1m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA. 2 2 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions. Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, 11 7 5p Below Third and Walnut and Dock.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard. N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS, Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects. OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET, 6 7 w3m Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE CONFECTIONS, FOR CHOICE PRESENTS. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, 8 27 tuthsalmrp NO. 1210 MARKET ST.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW IRON STEAMER EDWIN FORREST, Captain Francis Bradshaw, leaves for Trenton, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and Fieldsboro'.

Leaves 2d Pier ab. Arch.		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Sept. 7	7 A. M.	Saturday, Sept 7, 10½	A. M.
Monday, " 9, 9	"	Monday, " 9, 1	P. M.
Tuesday, " 10, 10	"	Tuesday, " 10, 2	"
Wed'y, " 11, 30	"	Wed'y, " 11, 2	"
Thursday, " 12, 11	"	Thursday, " 12, 3	"
Friday, " 13, 12	M.	Friday, " 13, 4	"
Saturday, " 14, 12½	P. M.	Saturday, " 14, 4	"

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 30 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [9 9 6t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents. On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 8:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 9 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILmington, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board. 7 22 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

FURNITURE, ETC.

WILLIAM WITTFELD, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN CABINET FURNITURE, NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST., Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—
SOLID ROSEWOOD, SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH, TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH.
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smth3m

A. & H. LEJAMBRE HAVE REMOVED THEIR FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, (UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE, Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE, 8 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795. A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses, ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASSES, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER. No. 910 CHESNUT STREET, THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, HARBOR DEFENSES, No. 55 SECOND Street, third story, BALTIMORE, Md.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. of FRIDAY, the 20th day of SEPTEMBER, 1867, for the timber, iron, and framing required for the construction of a deflector in the Susquehanna river, near Havre-de-Grace, Md.

Proposals must be separate for timber, iron, and framing, and in duplicate for each.

Proposals for timber will embrace all timber, planks, boards, and trenails required to complete the work.

Proposals for iron will embrace all bolts, spikes, connecting links, and all iron required to complete the work.

Proposals for framing will embrace all labor and workmanship of every kind, required to locate in position the entire structure, complete in all its parts.

Contractors for material of wood or iron, will be expected to hold them, without charge to the United States, until required for use by the superintending Engineer.

No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained at this office, by letter or personal application.

For further particulars application must be made to this office, where drawings and specifications can be seen.

Bids will be opened at 12:30 P. M. of the 20th instant, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers, and Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. Army. 9 11 6t

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW JAIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, and the joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.

The designs, detail, drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect; but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 18th day of September next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C." O. H. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior. 8 21 19 17

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., REMOVED TO N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every Description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand Also, WOOL SACKS. 2 22 JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE, (Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, MINK SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC. All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles in PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH, 9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

FRUIT JARS.

PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS.

They are made Air-tight with Certainty and Ease.
Are Rapidly Opened Without Injury to the Cover.
Each Cover fits all the Jars.
Manufacturers and Patentees
F. & J. RODINE, 8 22 thstu1m NO. 128 S. FRONT STREET.

FRUIT JARS AND CANS, CEMENT, PRESERVING KETTLES, REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, And a general variety of House-Furnishing Goods, at R. A. WILDMAN'S, 8 28 tuths5p No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 14 2m

PERMANENT BOARDING CAN BE HAD AT "RETREAT," SCHOOL LANE, five minutes walk from Station, Norristown Railroad. Boarders conveyed to and from Station. 9 10 tuths6t*

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS. TO No. 926 CHESNUT STREET 8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

S. K. SMYTH. E. P. ADAIR. SMYTH & ADAIR, Practical Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Superior Silver-Plated Ware, GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS, FACTORY AND SALESROOMS NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Up Stairs.) WAREROOM, NO. 1126 CHESNUT STREET (Second Floor), 6 27 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NOW READY, GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS, IN NEW STYLES FOR FALL, PREPARED BY WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, NO. 430 CHESNUT STREET, 9 7 8t Next door to the Post Office.

L. KNOWLES & CO., NO. 1218 MARKET STREET, Are now, and will continue to receive, daily, from all parts of the country, the best qualities of [9 10 tuths6t*

FAMILY FLOUR.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REDUCED PRICES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, NO. 923 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST 8 29 tuthsrp J. G. FULLER.

T. STEWART BROWN, S.E. Corner of FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS MANUFACTURER OF TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 21

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., 3 6 [No. 103 JONES' Alley.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices. A. PEYSON, Manufacturer of Poudrette, 8 10 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—J. E. McDONOUGH.....Lessee.
THE PROMISE FULFILLED!
IMMENSE SUCCESS!
IMMENSE SUCCESS!
OF THE
GORGEOUS SENSATIONAL SPECTACLE,
"THE BLACK CROOK."
"THE BLACK CROOK."
HOUSE CROWDED FROM PARQUET TO DOME
THE AUDIENCE DELIGHTED!
THE AUDIENCE DELIGHTED!
"THE BLACK CROOK,"
IN ALL ITS MAGNIFICENCE,
EVERY EVENING,
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

ADMISSION.
Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony.....$1
Family Circle.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
No extra charge for secured seats, which can be procured at LEE & WALKER'S Music Store, No. 722 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, from 10 o'clock until 4 each day, for twelve nights in advance.
SATURDAY, AT 1¾, FIRST "BLACK CROOK" MATINEE.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. THIS (Saturday) NIGHT, A SPLENDID BILL. Glorious Success of the New Comedy, AN UNPARALLELED HIT. EVERYBODY DELIGHTED, Sixth Night of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE, Who will appear in the new three-act Comedy entitled CASTE. To conclude with the favorite Farce, THE QUIET FAMILY. Doors open at 7:15. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock. SIXTH NIGHT OF JULIA DEAN, A GREAT DOUBLE BILL. THIS (Saturday) EV

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1867.

Andrew Johnson's Plan of Revolution.

We published yesterday, from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald*, what purports to be Andrew Johnson's plan for precipitating a revolution. Under ordinary circumstances these outgivings would hardly be worthy of attention, but at the present time they so clearly coincide with the general tenor of Mr. Johnson's acts, that it may safely be assumed that the plan in question, if not already determined on, is thrown out as a feeler to see what response it would be likely to meet with from the people.

It starts out with the extraordinary assumption that the President is entitled to judge of the constitutionality of the laws passed by Congress, and that he is not obliged to execute any law which he deems to be unconstitutional. It is one of the ominous signs of the times, that a doctrine so inherently absurd as this, so opposed to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and so at war with the fundamental ideas of our form of government, should for a moment be ascribed to the President by any of his friends. Of course such a construction would at once change the character of the President from the executive of a republic to that of an absolute monarch. No laws could be put in operation except such as he saw fit to execute. His veto would become positive, against the unanimous voice of the representatives of the people. There would be no need of a judiciary to decide upon the constitutionality of laws, because that function would be assumed by the President. He would be the supreme power in the Government. Whatever laws did not suit him he would decide to be unconstitutional, and there would be no appeal from his decision. He would take the statute-books of the nation, go through them, and expunge such as did not suit him. The ground of unconstitutionality covers everything. The Constitution, in that event, would be practically the President's will.

In accordance with this theory, President Johnson holds, in the second place, that he is the sole judge of what constitutes impeachable offenses on the part of the President. In other words, although the Constitution expressly provides that the President, and all the officers of the Government, may be impeached and removed for "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and *misdemeanors*," and makes the Senate the high court for the trial of these cases, Mr. Johnson assumes that the President himself is to decide whether or not he has committed an impeachable offense! And he volunteers to tell us that the refusal to execute the laws of the land is not such a "misdemeanor" as can be made the ground of impeachment and removal. Of course, no President would ever acknowledge that he had committed an impeachable offense; so that the power of impeachment and removal, which was intended by the framers of the Constitution as the final grand remedy of the nation for crimes and misdemeanors on the part of its officers, becomes, so far as the President is concerned, a mere myth.

The final touch is put upon this mad scheme by the assertion that if Congress does not accede to this transformation of the President into a king, and shall proceed to the execution of its regular powers under the Constitution, Mr. Johnson will at once assume the power of proroguing Congress and ordering the election of a new one. This is after the kingly fashion of proroguing Parliaments when they become intractable and obnoxious to the sovereign. But what if, after having got Congress out of the way, Mr. Johnson should conclude that it was not best to call another one? Suppose a new one assembled to prove as intractable as the present one, are we to have that prorogued too?

Language is not needed to brand such a scheme as this in the eyes of every American citizen. Of course, it is simple revolution, the *coup d'état* of a usurper—the total overthrow of the Government. If Mr. Johnson is so demented as to suppose that such a scheme would receive any countenance or endorsement from the masses of the people, we simply pity the man. The most popular and powerful President that we have ever had would have been a madman to undertake such a revolution. If the American people shall ever choose a king or submit to a dictator, Andrew Johnson will not be the man.

Incredible as this atrocious programme is, it is gravely put forth by the President's friends, and is really the only logical termination of the course he is now pursuing. He has already entered upon the first steps of it in refusing to execute the laws of Congress; and its spirit has pervaded his whole course of conduct from the moment that an assassin's pistol elevated him to power.

Mr. Greeley to-day describes the Democrats who surround Mr. Johnson in his usual emphatic style:—

"Before Andrew Johnson had been three weeks President, slimy, insidious creatures, who had instinctively hissed whenever his name had been mentioned during the two or three preceding years, crawled through byways and up back stairs to his ear, and beguiled him to his ruin, with assurances that he was still regarded by the Democratic party as one whom accident had temporarily alienated from its fold, but who was in heart and purpose still a Democrat, whom his old party was ready to recognize and follow as a leader."

For vigor and force, Mr. Greeley has few equals, but when it comes to courtesy—well, we say no more.

A Voice from the Wigwam of a Medicine Man.

A lengthy advertisement in one of our morning contemporaries, signed W. C. Swann, M. D., impressed us with the idea that the Doctor had invented some "Sea Shell Tonic," "Utah Balsam," or "Infallible Lotion," and that the merits of his discovery were being laid before a long-suffering public in a rather verbose form. A closer inspection, however, revealed to us that the medicine described was not intended for a physical, but a political use, and that what we first mistook for minute directions as to the application of the salve, was really a picture of the present unhappy condition of the body politic. The prescription given is a rather unusual one, for, while all the ills are carefully set forth, we do not have any adequate remedy suggested, unless the invitation to "come to our meetings" (location unknown) may be received as a remedy. Now, whatever may be Dr. Swann's ability as a medicine man, he certainly was not intended as a rival to Hamilton or Jefferson in the production of State papers. The document before us is an extremely peculiar one, and after reading it we can only say with Weller, "There's richness."

The first thing that strikes us is that although the address is in the plural and the "we" and "us" maintained throughout, yet it seems to be the sole emanation of Dr. Swann. In all political manifestoes which we have ever seen, except the "alarms" of Colorado Jewett or George Francis Train, the secretaries as well as the chairman signed, but here Dr. Swann rules supreme. We really thought that the Johnson party was larger than that. We never dreamt that it could not boast of three secretaries. The Doctor may be proud of his position, for he resembles the boy who boasted of being No. 2 in his class, but he was obliged to confess that the class consisted of "me and another boy." He seems to be literally monarch of all he surveys in politics.

Having no one to please but himself, he has drawn up an address which will doubtless please no one except the constituents whom he had to consult. He commences with the conundrum, "What lowering and gloomy clouds envelope us as a nation?" and, like the Sphynx, leaves us to solve the riddle for ourselves. Doctor, we confess frankly, we give it up.

Then follows the following enlivening sketch of our condition: "With high rents, extravagant prices of ordinary living, and with great depression in all the varied industrial pursuits of the country, we cannot resist the conviction that there is something in the management of our affairs that demands reform and change."

In this the Doctor and the Republican party perfectly agree. The country does demand a change, we only differ as to what change is required. We may as well add here that we use the term "Doctor" for short, instead of "National Union City Executive Committee." It saves composition, and, as the terms are synonymous, it cannot matter much which title is applied.

Lest, however, our readers should be so cast down by the dreadful picture presented as to seek in a more congenial clime rest in freedom, we would state that the Doctor "is not prepared to despair of the safety of the Republic," but we grieve to add that he feels himself "compelled to say that there is danger and wreck in our future history unless the great heart of the nation is invoked to action, and the majesty of the people aroused to assert and defend our rights under a Constitutional Government."

Thus, just as we breathed freer, we are cast back into the slough of despond. We would casually remark that the Doctor's metaphors are rather mixed. What with "wrecks," "hearts," "invocations," and being "aroused," we have no very clear picture of the kind of danger to which we are to be subjected. It is an open question whether it is a shoal or an attack of *pericarditis*. Then follows an extended description of the Constitution and the working of our institutions, which are neither very new nor very well set forth. A tirade against Congress is thrown in by way of a condiment. But all this is but a preface to the "statement of our purposes and objects." They are six:—

1. That there is no power in Congress or in the Federal Government to deny to any State representation in the national councils.
2. That there is no power in Congress or elsewhere to establish and maintain military governments in any State of the American Union in time of peace.
3. That there is no power in Congress to interfere with the elective franchise.
4. We are opposed to an increase of the public debt, national, State, and city.
5. That we favor reform in our financial affairs; reform in the mode of collecting taxes; reform in the matter of the deposits of the public moneys; reform in our currency.
6. That we favor protection to American industry; in such manner, however, that the working man may be protected, as well as the capitalist.

"If so be as how, then why not?" Here we see Bunsby in all his glory. Who is not in favor of reform? of decreasing the debt? of protection? of opposition to despotism, and the like? We do not intend, Doctor, to question that two and two make four. But we really do not see very clearly what the last "statement" means. If it means anything, which we reserve for future consideration, we suppose that we must wait until the details are "referred to at another time." In truth, the address of the Doctor reminds one of the bar-room order of "Falstaff"—a "ha' penny-worth of bread and a bushel of sack"—a column of words and a paragraph of ideas. We therefore would seriously advise the Doctor to keep to prescriptions for the *physique*, and let the political world alone—to advise the individual and let humanity in the aggregate take care of itself. Unless Dr. Swann reforms, we fear we will have to class him in the future with the Jewetts and the Trains of the political world. For the sake of his reputation as a gentleman of ability and sound common sense, which we freely grant him, we hope that "the details" will not be "referred to at another time."

We see that the base-ball fever still rages, and dozens of young men, who should be devoting their time to business, are wasting it in hitting at a ball with a heavy stick. In moderation, as an exercise, we approve of the game; as a business, we think that neither the *morale* nor the finances of Young America will be improved by its popularity.

The Land Fraud in Germantown.

We have received the following note from one of the counsel for Mr. Johnson, which we publish, although we do not see that it alters the case in the least. The case in Nisi Prius was immediately connected with the original suit for forgery, and grew out of it.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

I notice in your issue of Thursday an editorial entitled "An Important Law Case," referring to certain legal proceedings in which Charles S. Johnson is concerned as to the alleged forging of a deed of property in Germantown. As you have been pleased to give special prominence to the subject by making it matter of editorial comment, I deem it my duty to correct certain misstatements contained in that article, and therefore request you to publish this note. It should not be said that the deed referred to was forged by Mr. Johnson until the final judgment of the Court is rendered in the prosecution for forgery instituted against him. His counsel are satisfied that it was not, and *although there has been the verdict of a jury against him*, yet a motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment has been duly made which yet remains to be heard.

To sustain this motion we believe there are good, reasonable, and sufficient grounds. The circumstances also under which the trial took place, Mr. Johnson then being utterly unable to secure the presence of important witnesses, and being compelled to go to trial without them, should cause a suspension of your judgment until the proceedings are finally closed. The statement that Mr. Johnson has been sentenced is erroneous, as you can understand that such could not take place until the disposition of the motion referred to. The case recently heard in the Supreme Court at Nisi Prius, referred to in your editorial, is an entirely different proceeding. The motion there argued arose from a Sheriff's sale of the Germantown property by the Messrs. Norris, the holders of the mortgage, as the property of Mr. Johnson.

September 13, 1867. J. H. S.

NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE.

The Cable Turned Over to the Telegraph Company—Preparations of the Narva to Return to England—Yellow Fever Among Her Crew—Several Deaths.

Key West, Fla., Sept. 12, via Lake City, Sept. 13.—Mr. Webb yesterday turned over the cable to the Telegraph Company, and was ready to sail for England. Four more of the Narva's men are dead, making a total of nine. Six more are in the hospital. Captain Dowell, of the Narva, runs down to Havana to-day for the purpose of coaling, and will cruise in the Gulf to clean his ship. He will afterwards return to this port for Messrs. Webb, Medley, and the men. The only officers ill are engineer Turner and steward Tucker.

Mr. Hall, the only professional operator here, was taken ill last night, but the fever is broken, and with proper attention it is believed he will live. The cable business in consequence has been interrupted, but as Superintendent Sadler arrives to-night the interruption will be short.

There have been eighteen cases of yellow fever here, of which sixteen have proved fatal.

Nothing further from the Dry Tortugas.

The Fever on the Increase—The Physician of the Hospital Down With It—No More Deaths Reported.

Key West, Sept. 12.—The yellow fever is on the increase here. Five more men, of the revenue cutter Relief, have been sent to the hospital. Assistant Engineer Bailey and Mr. Medley, of the telegraph company, were taken down this morning, but are now doing finely. Dr. Sweet, the Hospital Surgeon, has been so ill that the responsibility fell upon Dr. Cormick, Quarantine Physician, who is doing all in his power for the sick, with the aid of the citizens and nurses. Although not the telegraph operator, he believed out of danger; and Mr. Webb, the engineer for the English contractors, who has had a slight fever, is also in no danger. No more deaths are reported since my despatch dated yesterday. Great anxiety is felt to hear from the Dry Tortugas, and intelligence is expected hourly.

The Fever at the Dry Tortugas—Cases Among the Fort Jefferson Barracks.

Key West, Fla., Sept. 13.—The Machless is just in from the Dry Tortugas. The doctor in charge of Fort Jefferson reports the fever on the increase, there being sixty-seven cases in the hospital, and only two deaths since last report. All the patients are doing well, except a few who had the black vomit yesterday. Major Stone and Lieutenant Romer are better. Lieutenant Orr is very low. Lieutenant Gordon is the only officer able for duty.

At this place the fever shows no abatement. Engineer Turner, of the Narva, has the black vomit, and will probably die; and Lieutenant Rielley, of the revenue cutter, is very low. Hall, Bailey, Webb, and Medley are all doing finely. Dr. Cormick has not a case among the garrison.

The Fifth Military District.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

A St. Louis correspondent, under date of September 10, reports the reception of Sheridan in that city, and adds the following views, given by Sheridan himself, of the situation in the region of his former command:—

In private interviews he stated that he believed that the policy of Congress, if rigidly adhered to, will reconstruct the South on a firm and enduring basis. Any departure from it, he said, gave encouragement to the Rebels and retarded the restoration of the era of good feeling. There is nothing so much to be dreaded in the South, especially in Louisiana and Texas, as the belief in the minds of late Rebels that they may hereafter obtain better terms by holding out against the present Reconstruction policy.

Referring to affairs in New Orleans, it transpired that the greatest trouble General Sheridan had to contend against was the attitude assumed by Governor Wells and his peculiar friends. This clique was small in number but great in malignity, and after the removal of Wells from the Governor's chair, spared no opportunity to malign the General and all his measures. For example, they complained that he kept in office notorious Rebels, omitting to add that said Rebels had been appointed by the Governor himself. They occupied an anomalous position and annoyed the Commanding General incessantly. Wells deserted the radicals after they had made him Lieutenant-Governor and joined the Rebels. Prior to the July riot he deserted the Rebels and tried to rejoin the radicals. But neither party would own him after his double desertion, and thus he was a sort of political Ishmaelite, with his hands raised against all and all hands against him. This small mischievous element in New Orleans was constantly snapping at the General's heels, and howled for joy when he left.

General Sheridan is the personification of the military man. He stated emphatically that he was no politician, and did not desire to talk politics, but did not regard the question of reconstruction as a political question any more than loyalty to the Government. It was above mere party or politics; and what satisfied him that the policy of Congress was right, was that every one of the blatant, agitating, non-fighting Rebels denounced it. General Sheridan said he had read the acts of Congress sent him by General Grant, and tried to carry out their plain intent and meaning. If said acts had been passed by another sort of Congress, and had been forwarded for his instruction by General Grant, he would have enforced their provisions just the same.

A Town in Difficulties.—The English town of Leamington is in chancery. A sequestration has issued for the infraction of a previously issued injunction. The collector of rates cannot pay in a penny to the treasurer, nor can the treasurer advance a like sum to the local board. This condition of things is very unpleasant to the latter body, but it is their own fault.

"Jolly Men."—This is an English name for itinerant traders who coax poor people to buy their wares, and then throw them into prison when they fail to pay. The Plymouth guardians of the poor have conferred with the judge of the county court upon the subject. He was quite as anxious as they are to stop the operations of these scoundrels, but thought an act of Parliament would be needed for the purpose.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MOUNG KYAW, A NATIVE OF Burmah, converted from idolatry, will deliver an address in the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, To-morrow afternoon, commencing at 3½ o'clock, on the Manners, Customs, and Religion of the Burmese. He will be dressed in his native costume, and will give specimens of reading and singing in his own language. Sunday Schools commence at 2½ o'clock; the address by Moung Kyaw will be given at 3½ o'clock. The public cordially invited.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—A stated meeting will be held in the church, EIGHTEENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, next Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. COLE will deliver an address on the subject—"How can our Schools permanently enlarge the Sabbath School Mission-work in this city?" to be followed by a general discussion. After which Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR will give an illustration of blackboard teaching in the Sabbath School. All are invited. 9 14 2

ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson.—Preaching to-morrow by Rev. P. S. HENSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The new Baptist church to be located at Broad and Master streets will be organized at the above Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 18th instant. Such as wish to be constituents of it will please be present.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and ARCH Streets.—The Rev. G. D. BOARDMAN, D. D., the Pastor of this church, having returned to the city, will preach there To-morrow morning and evening. Sunday School at 9 o'clock in the morning and at 2½ in the afternoon. A cordial welcome to strangers.

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will for the present worship in HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, below Locust. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE. Sermon in the evening before the Sunday School Teachers' Normal Institute.

NORTH BROAD STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—BROAD Street, above Poplar. Services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. LAFAYETTE MARKS. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

OLD PINE STREET CHURCH, FOURTH and PINE Streets.—Preaching in the Lecture Room, by the Pastor, Rev. R. H. ALLEN, 10½ o'clock A. M. Sabbath School, 9 o'clock A. M. Young Men's Prayer Meeting, 8 o'clock P. M.

ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, above Tenth.—The Rev. N. W. CONKLING will preach in this Church to-morrow morning and evening. Service begins at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. McGINLEY, of Newburyport, Mass.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and GREEN streets.—Preaching by Rev. Mr. McNULTY, from New York. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD Street, below Walnut.—The Sunday Schools connected with this Church will resume their regular sessions To-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Afternoon session at 2½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD Street, below Walnut. Service To-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

"ECCE HOMO."—THE FREE SUNDAY Evening Services in the CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce, will be resumed To-morrow, 15th instant, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. MARSH, on the above subject. All seats free, and the public cordially invited.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. L. WITHROW, of Abington.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut.—The Pastor, Rev. Dr. CROWELL, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

LUTHERBAUM CHAPEL, TWELFTH and OXFORD, Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor, will be dedicated on Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. Services by Revs. E. W. HUTTER, D. D., THEO. STORK, D. D., L. ALBERT, D. D., JOHN CHAMBERS, P. S. HENSON, D. D. and others. Seats free. Come.

REV. WILLIAM SHADRACH, D. D., will preach at CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH Street, below CARPENTER, To-morrow morning, 10½, and evening, 7½. All are cordially invited.

REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers welcome.

THE WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.—Episcopal services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. Dr. CLERCE. Sunday School at 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
Broad Street.
Philadelphia, September 10, 1867.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE
UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA
WILL BE HELD AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE,
On SEPTEMBER 18,
AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.,

For the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed advisable in relation to the present condition of the country.

By order of the Board of Directors.

9 11 7t GEO. H. BOKER, SECRETARY.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will sit daily, on and after FRIDAY, September 13, at No. 416 LIBRARY Street.

HARVEY MONEY,
9 11 6t Chairman Naturalization Committee.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE.
BROAD, BELOW WALNUT STREET.

The swimming department will close SATURDAY, the 21st instant. The last ladies' class will meet at 10 A. M. on that day.

THE INSTITUTION
WILL RE-OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON
OCTOBER 14.

The first class of young ladies for Light Gymnastics at 3 P. M. Monday, October 14

The first class of boys for General Gymnastics at 4 P. M., Tuesday, October 15.

For classes in Parlor Skating, Dancing, etc. etc., see circulars. 9 14 6t

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

On and after Tuesday, Sept. 17, the business of this Department will be transacted at the Law Building No. 212 S. FIFTH Street, second story, front room.

THOMAS DICKSON,
DAVID P. WEAVER,
HENRY CONNER, } City Commissioners.
9 14 3t

ALL WHO HAVE TRIED THE WONderful COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE, speak of it as with one voice as one of the greatest inventions of the times. For family use there is nothing of the kind can approach it, and no other intrinsically as cheap. If any doubt this let them call and be convinced at the S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, where it is exhibited and sold. 9 13 4p4t

POST OFFICE.—
Philadelphia, Pa., September 14, 1867.

The mails for Havana, Cuba, per steamship STARS AND STRIPES, will close at this office on TUESDAY, September 17, at 6 o'clock A. M.

HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.
9 14 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES, No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW.

Philadelphia, September 10, 1867.

The BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES will meet at their office, No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, on the following days, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., for the purpose of hearing appeals from the Assessors' returns of Taxes, for the year 1868, as follows:—

Eighth Ward—Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1867.
Ninth Ward—Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1867.
Tenth Ward—Thursday, Sept. 19, 1867.
Eleventh Ward—Friday, Sept. 20, 1867.
Twelfth Ward—Saturday, Sept. 21, 1867.
Thirteenth Ward—Monday, Sept 23, 1867.
Fourteenth Ward—Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1867.
Fifteenth Ward (east of Nineteenth street)—Wednesday, Oct 2, 1867.
Fifteenth Ward (west of Nineteenth Ward)—Thursday, Oct. 3, 1867.
Sixteenth Ward—Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1867.
Seventeenth Ward—Saturday, Sept. 28 1867.
Eighteenth Ward—Monday, Sept. 30, 1867.
Nineteenth Ward—Thursday, Oct. 10, 1867.
Twentieth Ward (east of Broad street)—Friday, Oct. 11 1867.
Twentieth Ward (west of Broad street)—Saturday, Oct. 12, 1867.
Twenty first Ward—Monday, Oct. 14, 1867.
Twenty second Ward—Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1867.
Twenty-third Ward—Wednesday, Oct. 16 1867.
Twenty-fourth Ward—Thursday, Oct. 17, 1867.
Twenty-fifth Ward—Friday, Oct. 18, 1867.
Twenty-sixth Ward—Saturday, Oct. 19 1867.
Twenty seventh Ward—Monday, Oct. 21, 1867.
Twenty-eighth Ward—Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1867.
First Ward—Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1867.
Second Ward—Thursday, Oct. 24, 1867.
Third Ward—Friday, Oct. 25, 1867.
Fourth Ward—Saturday, Oct. 26, 1867.
Fifth Ward—Monday, Oct. 28, 1867.
Sixth Ward—Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1867.
Seventh Ward—Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1867.

THOMAS COCHRAN,
WILLIAM LOUGHLIN,
SAMUEL HAWORTH,
9 14 3t Board of Revision of Taxes.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 16th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Eighth street, from Race to Vine street, to be built of brick, with a clear inside diameter of 4 feet 6 inches, and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
9 13 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

COMPANY C—GRAY RESERVES.

All intending to participate in the trip to ANTIETAM, will assemble at the Armory, BROAD Street below Race, on SUNDAY (to-morrow) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, promptly, with three days' rations.

Drill this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WILLIAM WALLEN,
It Captain.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to

Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR FALL BUSINESS.

Practical instruction in Book-keeping in all its branches. Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Forms, etc., at

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street.

College now open. Catalogues furnished on application.

Evening sessions after September 15. [8 24 smwlm4p

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION.

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on MONDAY, the 2d of September, 1867, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

9 3 12t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

REMEMBER THAT THE SLIGHT internal disorder of to-day may become an obstinate disease to-morrow. Be in time, meet the first symptoms of biliousness or indigestion with TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, and within forty-eight hours they will have ceased to exist. [9 10 tuths 3t

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—ASTHMA.—Though this disease has baffled the skill, and been pronounced by eminent medical men as irremediable, the numerous certificates daily received by Dr. HOLLOWAY are a direct refutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conclusions. Coughs, colds and asthma, in all its ramifications of bronchial affections, diseases of the chest, throat, etc., have been cured in their worst stages by these expectorant and laxative remedies. Sold by all druggists. 9 3 tuths4t

A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMICAL skill has recently perfected CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists. 7 6 10w6m

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

PEOPLE DIFFER ON MANY POINTS, BUT ALL AGREE THAT THE "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING"

"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Is the most	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Reliable Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Restorative	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Ever Introduced	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	to the	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	American	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	People	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	For Restoring	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Gray Hair and	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Preventing	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Baldness.	"Hair Color Restorer"

PRESERVES THE ORIGINAL COLOR TO OLD AGE

"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Life. Prevents	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Growth, the Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	and from	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Beauty, Falling.	"Hair Color Restorer"

No washing or preparation before or after its use; applied by the hand or soft brush.

Only 75 cents a bottle; $8 per dozen. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia, and at the leading Druggists and Dealers in Toilet Articles. 9 2 stuthsp

PIANOS.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at

J. E. GOULD'S,
5 25 stuthstf SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

STEINWAY & SONS
TRIUMPHANT.
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.

Paris, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition. First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
President of the International Jury
Members of the International Jury.

Georges Kastner,	Ambroise Thomas,
Ed. Hanslick,	F. A. Gevaert,
J. Schiedmayer.	

FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

CHICKERING PIANOS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The First Premium—Grand Gold Medal—has been awarded to Chickering & Sons for the best Pianos: and also The Grand Decoration and Medal of The Legion of Honor has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France for entire superiority in Piano Fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition.

W. H. DUTTON,
8 3stf No. 914 CHESNUT St.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $625.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $9 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia, September 3, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$216 68	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881.
$231 68	do.	do. 5-20s 0., 1862.
$188 83	do.	do. 5-20s of 1864.
$205 83	do.	do. 5-20s of 1865.
$175 08	do.	do. 5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$175 08	do.	do. 5-20s of '67.
$53 08	do.	do. 5 P cent. 10-40s.
$204 08	do.	do. 7 3-10 Cy. Aug. Issue.
$190 43	do.	do. 7 3-10 Cy. June Issue.
$174 43	do.	do. 7 3-10 Cy. July Issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

8 30 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

SHERRY WINE.

JUST IN STORE

A NEW INVOICE
OF
CHOICE SHERRY,

In small casks (20 gallons each), for sale by the cask.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.
9 14 tuthstp PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
S. E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

GRIFFITH & PACE,
NO. 609 ARCH STREET.
NEW STYLE FIRE-PROOF.
BRITANNIA WARE.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
4 10t KITCHEN UTENSILS.

Advancing Civilization.

Frequent reference to the amount of our national debt has accustomed the public mind to such extraordinary arrays of figures, that the wonderfully rapid growth of other interests, which bid fair to assume an equal financial importance, has not been realized. So numerous are the grand departments of civilization with which we have to do, that it is difficult for our intelligence to keep pace with the progress of all, so as to comprehend their relation to us.

The system of life insurance, a republican idea of mutual protection, making easy and attractive a social duty not recognized ten years ago, has acquired an importance to society and commerce rapidly approaching that of the responsibility of the national debt. By it special provision has already been made for the support and happiness of two millions persons of the best American society, in form of policies covering nine hundred millions dollars. Though yet in its infancy, it now distributes six millions dollars annually for the relief of impaired estates and bereaved families among us, accomplishing an inestimable good, in thus guarding dependent ones with the fruit of departed fathers' productive years.

Thanks to the diligent and earnest men devoted to this cause, many good institutions of this kind now possess the confidence and liberal patronage of the people they serve. Among those embraced in the last report of the New York Insurance Department, we notice, with both wonder and gratification, the strength of position already attained by the North America Life Insurance Company of New York, now less than five years old. It received an average premium on all its policies, during the year 1866, of two hundred and two dollars, larger, by nearly fifty per cent., than has ever been received by any other company in America. We have also learned that this Company has, among its policy holders, two hundred of the most prominent merchants, manufacturers, and bankers of New York city (the home of the Company), whose annual premiums average more than one thousand dollars each. About two thousand new policies have been issued through Nelson F. Evans, Esq., at the Philadelphia Branch, during the past three years.

To gain in so short a time the public confidence these facts indicate, is a marvellous achievement, possible only with men of great skill and large experience, guided by sound and wise principles. Such men compose the administration of the North America Life Insurance Company of New York.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Another Revolution.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

We have before us *La Concordia* of 9th August ultimo, in which we find a decree of Benito Juarez, claiming to be constitutional President of the Mexican United States, whereby he proceeds to "organize" the Supreme Court. He of course deposes thereby all those members of it elected by the people and Congress, including Jesus Gonzales Ortega, Chief Justice, and now ex-officio the constitutional President; but as Juarez had already usurped the office, this is hardly a new thing. The only wonder is that he had not named himself for the Presidency of the Supreme Court, instead of Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada.

We suggest this Liberal and Republican programme both to Congress and the President, as worthy of their progressive following.

The licentiates (lawyers) appointed to fill the bench of the Courts are:—

President, Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada; Judges, Licenciates Pedro Orazon, Manuel Maria Camacona, Vicente Riva Palacio, Jose Maria Lafragus, Mariano Yanez, Pedro Ordaz, Guillermo Valle, Manuel Z. Gomez, Joaquin Cardoso, Rafael Donde; and supernumerary Judges, Licenciates Isidro Montiel, Luis Velazquez, Mariano Zavala, Jose Garcia Ramirez. Licenciate Eulalio Maria Ortega was appointed Fiscal, or Attorney-General.

THE GARDINER-TYLER WILL CASE.

Argument Before the Supreme Court, General Term, at Newburg, to Set Aside the Staten Island Verdict.

ALBANY, Sept 13.—The celebrated Gardiner-Tyler will case, in which a jury on Staten Island last April gave a verdict adverse to Mrs. Tyler's claims under her mother's will, came on for review before the General Term of the Supreme Court, at Newburg, on Wednesday. Judge Pierrepont and Mr. Evarts, as counsel for Mrs. Tyler, moved to set aside the verdict as contrary to the law and evidence. In behalf of Mr. Gardiner an effort was made to put off the cause, on the ground of a quarrel between him and Mr. Watson, his counsel, who claimed $12,000 fees before he would transfer the litigation to new counsel. The Court refused to put off the argument, but allowed till October 1 for Mr. Gardiner to put in a printed argument.

Trotting at the Vermont State Fair.

BRATTLEBORO, Sept. 13.—The last day of the Vermont State Fair was not as successful as anticipated, there not being over fifteen hundred people present, notwithstanding the exceedingly fine weather. This was probably owing to the scant attractions. The principal things on the programme were the two trots advertised to come off for the premiums of $200 and $100. For the first race there were three entries, as follows:—O. T. Ruggles' bay gelding, Captain Lawrence; A. B. Mellendi's brown stallion, Dandy Jack; and G. C. Hall's brown mare, Lady Grant. Mr. Ruggles' horse, Captain Lawrence, won the race in three straight heats, in fine style, in 2·50, 2·44, and 2·48.

For the second race the following entries were made:—H. G. Root's white mare Fanny; E. S. Stowell's bay gelding Jackson; E. C. Miller's brown mare Belle; and H. Tyman's black stallion Jim Lyman. Fanny won the race in two straight heats in 2·50 and 2·47.

New York and Boston thieves and pickpockets still linger here, and, to judge by the losses, they have been doing a thriving business. Several arrests have been made, and the gentry finding this place too hot for them, are trying to get away.

Sketch of Blind Tom.

Thomas Green, or Bethune, as he is called, was born in Muscogee county, Georgia, near Columbus, on the 25th of May, 1849. His parents were slaves, belonging to General Bethune, from whom he derives his name. Tom was the fourteenth of nineteen children, was blind and almost half-witted from his birth; but from his infancy displayed a wonderful power of imitating every sound he heard, no matter what kind, and in fact, proved himself entirely governed by sound. He displayed a perfect adoration for music, and on a piano being brought into the house as a present for his master's daughter, he appeared immensely delighted at its sound, and being allowed at length to touch the keys, to the astonishment of all present he played over a piece which his young mistress had just before performed. He was at this time four years old! General Bethune took him to Columbus, where he exhibited his marvellous gift before a professor of music. Since then he has been playing every piece he heard, and at the age of seventeen is a perfect marvel. He plays two separate pieces at once, and sings a third at the same time; will reproduce exactly a piece of music which he has never before heard, after hearing it played over once; recites, imitates, and reproduces the sound of every kind of instrument on the piano. He is a prodigy unequalled.

—Concert Hall crowded every night. Tom continues all next week.

—Long John Wentworth's broken leg is mending nicely.

—General Meade was at Burlington, Vt., on Saturday, on a visit to Mayor Wales, and went thence to St. Albans.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

RECEPTION OF EAGLE HOSE, No. 2, OF BUFFALO.—The firemen of this city make a fine turn-out this afternoon to receive the visiting firemen from Buffalo. Preparations have been going on for some days past to make this one of the finest displays that has taken place for several months past. The visitors are to be the guests of the Perseverance Hose Company, who, together with the other fire companies in the city, have arranged a programme that cannot fail to be a pleasant one to the members of the "Eagle."

The various companies who take part in the parade will meet at the New York Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, at 3½ o'clock. At 4 P. M. the line will begin to move in the following order:—

Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department.

Chief Marshal—Colonel Peter Fritz.

Special Aids—William D. Kendrick and John H. Megee.

First Division—Marshal, Robert T. Gill.—Vigilant Fire Company, Good Intent Hose Hook and Ladder Company, Empire Hook and Ladder Company.

Second Division—Marshal, Samuel H. McFall.—Franklin Fire Company, Humane Hose Company, Washington Fire Company, Hope Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company.

Third Division—Marshal, William Irving.—Columbia Fire Company, Fame Hose Company, Philadelphia Fire Company, Pennsylvania Hose Company, Perseverance Hose Company, Committee of Arrangements of Fire Department. Committee of Reception of Perseverance Hose Company, Eagle Hose Company No. 2, of Buffalo.

Fourth Division—Marshal, James Janner.—Weccacoe Legion, Weccacoe Fire Company, Marion Hose Company, Good Will Fire Company, Western Hose Company.

Fifth Division—Marshal, James Dressler.—Union Fire Company, Spring Garden Hose Company, Monroe Fire Company, Shiffler Hose Company, Western Fire Company.

Sixth Division—Marshal, Michael Carroll.—Independence Fire Company, South Penn Hose Company, Spring Garden Fire Company, Ringgold Hose Company, Lincoln Hose Company.

The Companies who have not been assigned position in the line will follow in the rear of the division to which they belong.

The following will be the route of the parade:—From Thirtieth and Market, down Thirtieth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Eighth, up Eighth to Race, down Race to Sixth, down Sixth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Fifth, up Fifth to Race, and down Race to the Perseverance Hose house, and will there be dismissed.

ONE OF THE INCURABLES.—Upon most men punishment has the effect of deterring them, if not from the commission of crime altogether, at least so far as the particular crime for which they were punished. But Peter Boen does not allow the law to terrify him. Peter, it is alleged, is not a very pugnacious man among men, but he is terribly so when his wife is concerned. Many a time and oft has Peter had unpleasant interviews with the Alderman of his Ward, After the occurrence of some more than usually aggravating assault upon the wife of his bosom; and still the unrepentant Peter went on in his domestic warfare. To-day he had the sixty-fifth hearing upon that charge. It appears that he had been sent below upon the same charge, but had been discharged because his wife did not appear against him day before yesterday. He went to his house, and, as he said, his wife would not admit him. He went to Alderman Heins for a warrant for her, but not getting any he went back to his house, and made an attack upon it and his wife. He was arrested whilst engaged in this noisy occupation, and taken before Alderman Heins, who, after a hearing, committed him in default of bail to answer.

STEALING BRICKS.—A native of the Emerald Isle, rejoicing in the name of Paddy Campbell, and residing in the Fifteenth Ward, was arrested upon a charge of larceny, at an early hour this morning. Paddy has two very small mansions built of brick which are considerably out of repair. Bricks being remarkably high, and his finances at a low ebb, Paddy cast covetous eyes at a pile of bricks standing in front of a building in progress of erection at Nineteenth and Hamilton streets, and concluded to transfer a portion of them to his own premises. He commenced operations, but had hardly got under way before he was taken into custody, and escorted to Alderman Pancoast's office. He had a hearing, and was held in $600 bail to answer.

POCKET-BOOK STOLEN.—Mr. Taylor went into the saloon of Mr. Taylor, at Eleventh and Oxford streets, yesterday afternoon, and left his pocket-book in a box in the saloon, and, forgetting it, turned away from it. Having occasion to pay some money, he turned back to where he recollected to have put it, but the riches had taken to themselves wings, and he did not see it or them. He then accused Richard Lane, who had been by when he last saw his pocket-book, of having stolen it, and had him arrested. Lane had a hearing before Alderman Kemble, who held him, for a further investigation of the case, in the sum of $500 bail.

A BAD HIT.—A man by the name of James Boyd, keeping a store in the lower part of the city, has been annoyed for some time past by a party of boys, who congregate around the front of his premises. Yesterday afternoon, after experiencing considerable annoyance from them, he ordered them away, and they not going, he got infuriated at them, and picking up a stick of wood that was lying at hand, struck one of them on the head with it, knocking him down. He was arrested soon afterwards, and after a hearing before Alderman Mink, was committed in default of $500 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill.

SUSPECTED OF LARCENY.—Officer Cribb, of the Seventh District, stopped a wagon at Third and Green streets at midnight last night, as, from its movements, suspecting something wrong, he made an inspection of its contents. The wagon was in charge of Patrick Tigh, Daniel Brannon, and Peter Dougherty, and contained a mash-tub, still, worm, and pump. Not being able to give a good account of how they came into their possession, the three were taken into custody. They had a hearing before Alderman Toland, upon a charge of suspicion of larceny, and were held in $600 bail to answer.

"ECCE HOMO," "ECCE DEUS," "HOMO DEUS."—Three admirably written religious works, under these titles, have of late excited a great deal of attention, with great diversity of opinion in the minds of readers as to the correctness and tendency of the views of the author. The Rev. Dr. March, we learn, intends to preach upon each of these subjects—the first sermon on Sunday evening next, 15th instant, in the Clinton Street Church, Tenth street, below Spruce, at half-past 10 o'clock, to which all persons are cordially invited.

MOUNG KYAW.—An interesting service will be held to-morrow afternoon at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth, commencing at 3½ o'clock, when a native of Burmah, Moung Kyaw, will deliver an address illustrative of the manners, customs, and religion of the Burmese; also narrating the progress of Christian missions in that country. Moung Kyaw will be attired in his native costume, and will give specimens of reading and singing in the Burmese tongue.

INTERESTING SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING.—A meeting of the Philadelphia Baptist Sunday School Association will be held on Monday evening next, at the church, corner of Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets, when an address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Cole, on the enlargement of the Sunday School Mission work, and Rev. A. Taylor will illustrate the uses of the blackboard for Sabbath School teaching. A large attendance is expected.

SAILED.—The steamship Tonawanda, Captain Jennings, sailed at 8 o'clock this morning from Spruce street wharf, for Savannah, with a full freight and the following cabin passengers:—Mr. J. L. Husbands, Dr. L. A. Falligant, Mr. J. L. Britton, Mr. L. Miller, Captain Nicholas King, Mrs. Gargle, Miss Ellen Gargle, Mr. James Lannahan, Mr. W. Miller, Mr. Gilbert McDonald, and Mr. George Taylor.

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT. — Miss Caroline McCaffrey, the eminent contralto, announces a grand vocal concert at Musical Fund Hall on the 27th instant, when she will be assisted by Madame Henriette Behrens, soprano, Miss Helen McCaffrey, soprano, Mr. George Simpson, tenor, Mr. A. R. Taylor, bass, and Mr. Hugh A. Clarke, pianist and conductor. A splendid programme, which we shall announce at a future day, has been prepared.

A NEW SEMINARY.—Next Tuesday, 17th instant, the residence of the late Commodore Stevens, of South Amboy, will be changed to a first-class Seminary for Young Ladies, under the charge of N. Foster Brown, Esq., and others. The occasion will be made a most interesting one by the presence of many distinguished divines and friends of education.

THEIR TRIAL TRIP.—The steam side-wheel tugs Achilles and Thomas A. Morgan made a trial trip yesterday upon the Delaware. They are remarkable for their capacity and powers. The one has an engine of 1000 horse power, the other of 800. They are nearly of equal speed, making on the trial trip, without forcing, seventeen miles an hour. They are owned by S. & J. M. Flanagan, and are intended for service in the fleet of that firm on the Mississippi river. Captain Yorke, an old Philadelphia seaman, now a resident of New Orleans, manages the line, which will now comprise ten steamers. Most of them are of large capacity. The Achilles and Thomas A. Morgan are the most powerful tugs on record. They would have been at New Orleans before this date, but for the unfortunate prevalence of the yellow fever. They will start for their destination as soon as it abates.

AS MOST of our readers are aware, every one who purchases a single share of stock (costing one dollar per share) in aid of the Riverside Institute, not only receives a handsome steel-plate engraving worth at retail much more than this sum, but is also *guaranteed* for *each* share of stock held one of the $300,000 worth of presents to be awarded on the 25th instant, less than two weeks from the present date. Of these presents the value of nearly 400 of them ranges between $40,000 and $50, the highest or first on the list being worth $40,000; the next $20,000; one $18,000; two $15,000 each; two $10,000 each; five $5000 each; two $3000 each; two $2500 each; three at $1000 each; twenty at $500 each; ten at $300 each; three at $250 each; twenty at $225 each; fifty-five at $200 each; fifty at $175 each; one hundred and ten at $100 each; twenty at $75 each; ten at $50 each. The remaining $82,000 of presents consists of articles of use and value worth from $50 down. Those who would become more fully acquainted with this liberal plan for the benefit of this much needed institution, should visit the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, where the handsome engravings are on exhibition day and evening.

LADIES' SKIRTS—MADE UP.
Open this day
a large assortment of
handsome made-up Skirts
at $4, $6, and $8,
which are great bargains, to
close out this department.
J. W. PROCTOR & Co.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

A GREAT SALE OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, ETC.—Mr. D. W. Clark will sell, at his new auction rooms, No. 630 Chesnut street, on Monday, September 16, the entire stock of a jeweller declining business. For full particulars, see card under the head of auctions.

BARGAINS IN LADIES' CLOAKS continued until October 1. *Additions* are this day made of *Cloaks* adapted for a more advanced stage of the season, which will be sold at a large reduction. *Black Basquines* and *Chesterfields* at $12, formerly $30. *Handsome Fancy* and *Plain Colored Basquines* and *Chesterfields* at $8, formerly $18; do. do. do. at $10, formerly $24.
J. W. PROCTOR & Co.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

"THE AUTUMNAL RUSSET BROWN" which the poet speaks of is now made up into complete suits at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First class Clothing House, under the Continental, besides materials of other colors. Fall Clothing of superior kinds on hand at reduced prices, No. 824 Chesnut street.

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Third Page.

MUSSER.—This morning, September 14, SUSAN E., wife of William Musser.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF
HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.
On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of $234·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864, do, $189·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865, do $199·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65, do $174·33 will be paid.
On 1881s, do. $209·33 will be paid.
On 10-40s, do. $81·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series, do. $180·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series, do, $174·33 will be paid.
(For each thousand exchanged.) [8 3 1m5p

CLARK'S AUCTION, COMMISSION, AND JOBBING HOUSE, NO. 817 MARKET Street. Sales every morning and evening.
Auction No. 630 Chesnut street.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Solid Gold Jewelry, Silver, and Silver-Plated Ware, Fine Table Cutlery, etc., the stock of a first-class Jeweller declining business.
On Monday,
September 16th, 1867, commencing at 9½ o'clock, and 7½ o'clock P. M., Gold and Silver Watches, Ladies and Gents, some very fine; one Patent Stem Winder; Solid Gold Jewelry, Ladies' sets, Carbuncle, Amethyst, Garnett, Topaz, etc.; some very fine Enamelled; new styles Ladies' Pins, great variety of styles; new and beautiful patterns of Gold Chains, Bracelets, Armlets, Sleeve-Buttons, Masonic Marks, Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, etc. etc.
SOLID SILVER-WARE.
Butter Knives, Salt Stands, Napkin Rings, Fruit Knives, etc.
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Tea Sets, Urns, Wine Stands, Fruit Dishes, Cake Baskets, Sugar Dishes, Ice Pitchers, Syrup Pitchers, Butter Dishes, Salt Stands, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, etc. etc.
TABLE CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of Pearl, Ivory, Cocoa, and Ebony handles.
Sale positive and without reserve.
N. B.—Tuesday, large sale of Stationery. 1t

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his
NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—Works on Staten Island. Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street (west side).
This old and well-known Company, the *largest* of its kind in the *world*, and in the forty-ninth year of its existence, is prepared with the most extensive and improved machinery, to *dye, cleanse, and finish*, in a manner unequalled, every variety of garment and piece goods.
Garments *cleansed* by our new French process *without* being ripped. 9 14tf

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Position of the President—The Enfranchisement of Rebels.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Attorney-General Stanbery is writing an opinion relative to the exact meaning of the late Amnesty Proclamation. The Attorney-General maintains that all persons amnestied by the proclamation of the 7th instant will be entitled to register and to vote in the South. The President and Mr. Stanbery do not deny that this is in conflict with the spirit and letter of the Reconstruction acts, but argue that the power delegated to the Executive in the matter of pardons is anterior and superior to any special act of Congress.

Upon this point Judge Black and Mr. Seward both differ with Mr. Stanbery, and the Democrats here seem to side with Judge Black. The latter believes that any law made by Congress which does not conflict with the Constitution, or is authorized by it, either in letter or spirit, must be the law of the land. He thinks there can be no such thing as special illegitimate legislation upon the subject of reconstruction, and if it takes place, must make Congress revolutionary in character.

I have it from good authority that the reports to the effect that the President intends to disperse Congress in case of an attempt to impeach him are entirely without foundation. Mr. Johnson believes that Congress has evaded and broken the Constitutional law of the land—that radicalism has been too rampant in that body, but he is too great a stickler for the Constitution to seize any improper or unconstitutional power to override Congress.

He says his acts will be in the future similar to those in the past. He will take no step that will oppose the Constitution or laws properly enacted under it by the representatives of the people.

The President expects to be impeached, but believes the Senate will never pass sentence of removal. X. X.

Ex-Senator Cowan.

Ex-Senator Cowan arrived here this morning, and called on the President about Pennsylvania affairs.

General Grant on a Tour.

General Grant this morning took some relaxation from the cares of office by making a visit, with Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Dent, and several other ladies, to the various public buildings. At the Treasury Department, attended by Secretary McCulloch, they inspected the different divisions, except the Printing Bureau, which is held too sacred for strangers to visit, and the party left after spending considerable time in rambling over the magnificent Treasury building, which is a town in itself, containing upwards of 2000 officers and employes.

Stocks in New York.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 111¾@111¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 114⅝@114⅝.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109⅝@109¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 110⅛@111⅛.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107⅞@108⅛.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅞@108⅛.
United States 10-40s, 99⅛@99¾.
August 7·30s, 106¾@107.
June and July 7·30s, 107@107⅛. Market heavy.
United States 5-20s are quoted in London this afternoon at 72¾, weak.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Cotton dull at 25@25½c. for middling. Flour steady; sales of 9000 barrels State, $8·25@11; Ohio, $9·25@12·25; Western, $8·25@12·30; Southern, $10·25@13·75; California, $11@13·75. Wheat firmer. 70,000 bushels sold; Chicago spring $2·10@2·27½; white Michigan, $2·31; California, $2·33@2·38. Corn advancing; prices 1@2c. higher; sales of 88,000 bushels—old mixed Western, $1·38. Oats firmer and 1c. higher; sales of 50,000 bushels; Chicago Oats, 68c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; sales of 1000 barrels at $24 75@24·85. Lard quiet at 13¾@14¾c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY—Judge Read.—In the matter of the petition of Michael Bouvier et al. for an injunction to restrain the city authorities from proceeding further in the tearing up of the present pavement of Broad street, and the laying of the Nicholson pavement, argued before this Court a week or so ago, and then fully reported, a decision was given this morning. The Judge passed a high and lengthy encomium upon the superiority of the Nicholson pavement over all others, and expressed himself satisfied that its being laid in Broad street would not only be a great advantage to the city, but would be undoubtedly to the interest of the owners of property on the said street.

On the question of law presented in the argument, the Judge said that public highways were the property of the State, and therefore under the control of the Legislature. The Legislature had vested our City Councils with the power of laying, taking up, and relaying pavements along the highways of the city, and had left with them the option of the style of pavement to be laid. The "cobble-stone" objection—that is, the complaint that the city was taking up cobble-stones laid at the expense of plaintiffs, without giving them compensation—the Judge looked upon as nothing.

As to the objection that Councils had not required security from the contractors, to insure the city from loss in case of a failure of the pavement, the judge said that agreement had obliged the contractors to raise the costs of laying the pavement from the owners of property abutting on Broad street, being clearly the right of Councils to do so, and also had bound them to keep the pavement in good condition for three years after its completion; and surely this was as much security as the city could desire. Upon the whole, seeing that this pavement would, in all probability, be a good to the city at large, and to the plaintiffs themselves, instead of a hurt to any one, and there being no legal reason why such an injunction as was prayed for should be granted, the judge refused the prayer of the plaintiffs.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—The ordinary Saturday business was before the Court. The Commonwealth ex. rel. Francis Burnett vs. The Managers of the House of Refuge. A writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of the relator from the custody of the respondents. The boy had been placed by his mother in the House of Refuge, and this writ was sued out at the instance of his uncle, who said the boy was not malicious and incorrigible, and that he would be willing to take the boy and rear him up properly. Evidence was taken which proved that the boy was not a proper subject for the custody of the Managers of the House of Refuge, and therefore the Judge discharged him.

Elizabeth Thompson and Eliza Dawson, professional pickpockets, were held in $2500 to answer a charge of larceny.

Mary Ann Myers was heard on habeas corpus upon a charge of larceny, and, there being no evidence to support the charge, was discharged.

An application was made to reduce the bail of John Mead, colored, who was held in $1500 bail to answer a charge of biting off the tongue of one of his colored friends. The judge granted the application, reducing the amount to $500.

James Adams was held to answer a charge of perjury, the charge being preferred by —— Gelber.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 14

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

AFTER BOARD.

$300 City 6s, New.....100⅝ | 42 sh Penna R.....ls. 53⅜
$400 do. New.....6.100⅝ | 200 sh Read R...ls. b30. 51⅞
$800 do. New.....100¾ | 200 do.....b30. 51⅞
$2000 Read 6s '70.....ls. 97 | 200 do.....51·⅜
5 sh Cam & Am.....126¾ | 42 sh Leh N stk...ls. 47⅜
20 sh Morris Cl Pf..... 97 | 50 sh Minehill..... 57⅛
No Second Board on Saturdays until further notice.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·05 A. M. and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.
5 11§ HENRY WOOD General Sup't.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC
(NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any Cause Whate
H
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY
SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE
OR FEVERS,
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FE MALE ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for its almost miraculous effects.
O
DYSPEPSIA.
And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better Satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.
O
We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate publish by us that is not genuine.
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,
F
Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits
L
REMEMBER
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.
READ WHO SAYS SO.
Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—
PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.
Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
A
[From the Rev. E. D. Fendell, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.
[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]
From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.
[From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]
Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH.
966 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia.
N
[From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 2 North Sixth Street.]
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.
Some eighteen months since, I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.
After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.
The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life: the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.
I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the spring and fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.
If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief) it is at your service.
Yours truly, A. M. SPANGLER.
Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.
Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia;
Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church;
Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.;
These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms their favorable opinion of this Bitters.
D
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.
Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631 ARCH Street
PHILADELPHIA PA.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ADVICES FROM FORT LARAMIE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—An Omaha despatch says a telegram from the special agent at Fort Laramie reports that 170 lodges of the Northern Arapahoes, under Little Shield, offer to surrender if the Government will protect them and feed their families. Orders have been issued to accept the terms.

A Salt Lake train was attacked some days since on the Big Laramie river. The men corralled their wagons and repulsed the Indians, with a loss of several killed.

A fight occurred on the 28th ult., between some Ute and Arrapahoe Indians, in which ten of the latter were killed.

The Cheyennes and Arrapahoes were in the Middle Park. A band of Indians recently made a raid on Mora, New Mexico, killed three men, and carried away five boys and drove off a lot of stock. The same night they stole fifty or sixty mules.

The Peace Commissioners were to leave Omaha to-day for North Platte to meet Spotted Tail, and thence they will go to Julesburg and Denver, and will be at Fort Larned on October 13th to meet the Southern Indians.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Arrived, steamers Deutschland, from Bremen, and City of Washington, from Liverpool.

QUEBEC, Sept. 14.—The steamships Moravian and Damascus sailed to-day for Liverpool, and the St. Patrick for Glasgow.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An unknown white man, aged thirty years, was found dead in bed, at No. 228 N. Water street, last evening. He is six feet in height; has dark-brown hair; no whiskers; had on dark sack coat, light vest, black pants, and low shoes. The Coroner took charge of the body.

VERDICT IN ROSER'S CASE.—The Coroner's Jury in the case of Frederick Roser, who was run over and killed by a freight train on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, at American and Jefferson streets, on the 12th instant, rendered a verdict of accidental death.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXXXVII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

September.

Monday, 9.—Pomological Society meet at Harrisburg. The members of the State Legislature send some pumpkins to be put on exhibition, raised by them, and the Governor sends a quantity of dead beets from the lobbies, of his own raising.

Tuesday, 10.—Pharmaceutical Society hold a Convention in New York. After declaring politics a "drug," they recommend that it do not enter into their discussions. They also take the scents of the meeting on assafœdita and other exotics.

Wednesday, 11.—The Kaw Indians have given up war and returned to hunting, fishing, and gathering their corn. From some good Kaws they have learned that farming is more profitable than fighting.

Thursday, 12.—Grand sculling match on the Delaware. A storm arising among the different boatmen on account of some of them "putting in their oar" when it was not agreeable, several skulls were cracked.

Friday, 13.—Kentucky Democrats wait upon the President for a little substantial aid in the form of "greenbacks" to carry on the approaching canvass in that State. The President recommends them to use the old army tents for *canvassing* the State.

Saturday, 14.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor receives a copy of the President's Proclamation. Regards it as a very good quality of paper, and an excellent specimen of printing.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE SERIES EDITOR.

THE LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 13, 1867.

There never was a time when the National Capital was more full of rumors or the hotels more full of rummers than at present. Every day there is some new excitement or Presidential candidate turning up, and some old one turning down. Newspaper men are in a ferment and the readers in a state of fermentation, all of which throws the public into the height of expectation and lets them come down again, only to be caught out on the first bounce.

The fact is, there is a fierce political storm brewing, the brewer is Andy Johnson, and the White House is the mash-tub. The straws (in the mouths) of

JOHNSON, FLORENCE, AND BLACK

show plainly which way the wind blows. While the President is thus under the influence of "Tom" and "Jerry," there must be a row with Congress.

On one side is a President firm in his purposes, but very shaky in his actions. On the other side is a Congress shaky in its purposes, but firm in its actions, as far as they go. Congress is trying to throw cold water on the President, who never deals in the article, if he can help it, and the President is trying to infuse his *spirit* into the Cabinet to nullify the Congress water; thus we have a pretty kettle of fish—and they most all "suckers." If these two contending powers are in earnest, there are, indeed, dark days ahead, in which the Capitol will have to be lighted at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, instead of 7, as at present; fresh as well as salted and pickled trials and tribulations are in store for the nation, and there is abundant cause for the gloomy forebodings which, the conservatives say, are in the bonded warehouses of the radicals.

In the confusion and excitement of the hour, it is no easy matter to get into the nests where these plots and counterplots are said to be hatching, and indeed when any of the nests are found, there are so many

BAD EGGS

in them that you dismiss the idea of their ever coming to anything. It has, however, long since passed into a proverb that "whatever is fowl will brood." So we may expect an increase of even the most foul elements in this national incubator. Much of what is mysteriously circulated is of the wildest imaginings, although some of them, as the Counterfeit Detectors say, "are well done and calculated to deceive." Thus they shove the queer in all departments of traffic, whether in "promises to pay," or in promises that don't pay, or at least don't pay those who trust to them.

After carefully striving to get at the truth, so far as the controversy between Congress and the President is concerned, I have arrived at the conclusion that both Congress and the President, in the language of the ring, "mean mischief." I have talked with the backers of the President about the coming match, and they say their man and money are ready. They seem confident that their pet will be on his pins at the call of time, and will be found to be an ugly customer. He will strike out with his right, follow up with his left, bear down his adversary, and crowd him to the ropes. On consulting with the trainers and backers of Congress, I find them equally sanguine. They speak of the weight of their champion, the size of his mauleys, never known to come up groggy in any encounter, but always smiling, and will make an effort to get his man

IN CHANCERY

on the first round. So you see, the way the thing stands now, we may expect a pretty fight, and some nice punishment all round. The President has gone into training already, and Congress will soon follow. The first forfeit, I understand, has been put up.

In the fight to come for the championship, the rules of the P. R. will be in a measure set aside. The parties claim the right to strike below the belt, or any place they please. There will be no referee, consequently the fight will be kept up irrespective of foul blows or back throws, until the defeated adversary is unable to come to the scratch at the call of time; not till then will the sponge be thrown up by the official spongers.

The challenge lately issued by the President, under the name of an Amnesty Proclamation, is regarded by the trainers of Congress as a decided invitation to try the prowess of their chicken in the ring, and they mean to do it.

Taking it for granted that the radical leaders are in earnest, and that their loud threats are not mere boastings, it becomes a matter of interest to know how the President will act in the event of his attempted impeachment. I am reliably informed that he will walk into the House while in session, put out the lights, then put out the livers on the Government, which, with his Cabinet in fighting trim, led by Grant in person, he is perfectly capable of doing. He will next walk over to the Senate chamber, tearing down in his way half a dozen of those monster national transparencies in the rotunda called historical paintings, when, flushed with victory, the Senators will immediately fraternize with him and his conquering attendants.

Each one of the Cabinet will then draw his

POCKET PISTOL,

and treat the crowd to its contents, which will beget such a spirit of good fellowship that the Senate will immediately re-treat, and then the thing is done. Black will then take possession of the Senate, and run it by getting volunteers in the city, and Florence will run the House in the same manner. Laws will be made disfranchising Ben Butler and Bill Kelley, and putting Sumner in Fortress Monroe. Sickles will be tried for cruelty to Confederate processions, and hung on the same gallows that hung Wirz. William McMullin, of your city, will be made Secretary of State, while Mr. Seward will be sent Consul to Sitka. Mr. Welles will be ordered to report on board the receiving ship at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and Hamill, of Pittsburg, will be given the position of Secretary of the Navy, and will proceed at once to reduce the ships of war to a peace footing, inaugurating races every Monday at the different naval stations among the ships of rival nations. McCoole, of St. Louis, the champion of light weights, will be offered the position of Secretary of War, while Grant will be sent out to fight Spotted Tail on the Plains, as his great forte seems to be in fighting where it is desirable to kill largely.

This, I am satisfied, is the programme at present of the President, Mr. Black, and Mr. Florence. The reporter of the New York *Herald* called to see me to-day, and I gave him this outline, which he fitted up for his paper, but this account I send you I think is the best.

I shall continue to hang around the back gate, and if I learn anything more reliable I will make no delay in sending it on.

YOUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

☞ WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN TO ROLL in a Mill. Address, etc.

Here is a chance for some unemployed acrobat. But it does not state how much rolling a fellow is expected to do in a day; neither, whether it is all on a level or partly down hill. Surely, to roll in a mill, or anywhere else, all day, it must take an "active man."

☞ WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER IN a Growing Nursery. Satisfactory reference required. Address Media, Del. Co., Pa.

Has this Nursery tender got more on her hands than she can attend to? And is it a male partner that is wanted, or a female? The advertisement is not very clear on this, which we would consider a very important point.

☞ WANTED—TWO COMMUNICATING Rooms in a good location. Address, Box —.

—This is some Spiritualist, we suppose, who, not satisfied with having his tables and chairs to same thing.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Obvious reasons why Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are becoming so universally popular.

First. They are the "Perfection of Mechanism," and are so regarded by eminent engineers, machinists, and scientific men everywhere, because of their superior finish and elegance of construction.

Each machine is as carefully and accurately finished as a watch.

Salesrooms, No. 730 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines have rapidly taken a foremost place among the well-known machines of the day.

Secondly. Because they are adapted to the greatest range of work, and will use successfully either cotton, silk, or linen thread.

These machines are fully competent where others are found wanting.

Salesrooms, No. 730 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are highly recommended by all who use them.

Thirdly. Because they make the patent "twisted loop-stitch," which is the most beautiful, elastic, and durable stitch known.

This stitch overcomes all objections to a single-thread machine.

Salesrooms, No. 730 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' celebrated Sewing Machines are regarded very superior for family use.

Fourthly. Because they are "gloriously simple," as readily comprehended as a pair of scissors, and not more liable to derangement.

These machines are kept in order free of charge.

Salesrooms, No. 730 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines are acknowledged the best for manufacturing purposes.

Fifthly. Because they can be run at the highest speed, and are the most durable in constant use. Three thousand perfect stitches can be made in a single minute by power.

Willcox & Gibbs' Machines never drop stitches.

Salesrooms, No. 730 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' invaluable Sewing Machines are cheerfully recommended by all physicians.

Sixthly. Because they are entirely noiseless, and are operated with perfect ease. "They can safely be used in a sick room, or by the cradle of a sleeping infant."

The work is fed from the operator along the line of sight.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' improved Sewing Machines are rapidly becoming the general favorite.

Seventhly. Because they are absolutely complete, and will hem, fell, braid, bind, cord, tuck, gather, and embroider, all in the most perfect and satisfactory manner.

The hems, fells, etc., are turned under, rather than over, thus bringing the stitching on the right side.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' rapid, noiseless Sewing Machines are destined to gain a pre-eminence.

Eighthly. Because they are easily managed; a novice requires no instruction, and but little practice, to become as skilful as an experienced operator.

No screw-driver or other tools are used in oiling or cleaning machines.

Salesrooms, No. 730 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' most excellent Sewing Machines are gaining popularity every day.

Ninthly. Because they cannot be turned the wrong way, and may be started with the foot, while both hands are otherwise employed in holding or arranging the work.

This patent (noiseless) "break," or "stop," is of incalculable value to beginners.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' noiseless Family Sewing Machines gain friends continually, but never lose them.

Tenthly. Because they are self-regulating and always in working order. They never have "moods," and never vex or ruffle the temper, even of the most irritable.

The hemmers, fellers, braiders, needles, etc., are all self-adjusting.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' rapid, noiseless, easily managed, durable, first-class Sewing Machines are in excellent favor everywhere.

Eleventhly. Because they prove superior to the most sanguine expectations.

The most exalted representation is never exaggerated.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Agents for the sale of Willcox & Gibbs' celebrated single-thread Sewing Machines are eminently successful.

Twelfthly. Because every machine sold serves as a "telling advertisement."

No dissatisfaction is ever expressed, but hearty recommendations.

Salesrooms No. 720 Chesnut Street.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [8 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate o

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 53 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 8 16 1m

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President, *Late Cashier of the Central National Bank*

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, 5 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11§

WANTS.

WANTED,

AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN IN

Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey

FOR THE

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.

Call or address

E. B. COLTON, GENERAL AGENT

2 2] NO. 627 CHESNUT STREET.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO., NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

7 2tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. B. KITCHEN, JEWELER,

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED. REFULLY RE

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [8 21 thsm

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 lamth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 11 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.

The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 5 26]

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 Arch Street,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND SOLID SILVER-WARE.

8 1]

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES, No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 8] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

PANTALOON STUFFS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF BLACK FRENCH CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS; NEW STYLES OF FANCY CASSIMERES; MIXED DOESKINS, ALL SHADES, WITH A VARIETY OF GOODS ADAPTED TO BOYS' WEAR. 8 24 6]

1867. FALL. 1867.

JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES AND COATINGS,

In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.

We are now prepared to offer to the Trade a full assortment of

CLOAKINGS,

Containing the newest and choicest styles, many of which are confined to ourselves.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

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STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON, 5 27 stuthsm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

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JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.
PARK SPRING, Vice-President. 6 28 6m

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.) SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.

The Trustees of the University have authorized the Faculty of Arts to make certain changes in the course of studies required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. This will enable all, who desire such a liberal education, as will fit them, whether for professional or other pursuits, to secure it, under a plan of ELECTIVE STUDIES, which will offer to the student all the advantages either of the system which formerly obtained, or of that generally regarded as the more practical.

While all the advantages of a thorough scientific and classical course will be continued, as heretofore, to those who desire it, the new plan provides that the student, at the beginning of the Junior year, may elect, in the place of advanced Greek and Latin studies and the higher branches of Mathematics and Physical Science, a more extended course in the English Language and its Literature, in History, in Science as applied to the useful arts, and in the French, German, Italian, and Spanish Languages.

The object of the Trustees in making these changes in the College course, is to provide in the University full and complete opportunities for acquiring an education that will either, on the one hand, satisfy those whose mates lead them to the highest cultivation of the Ancient Languages and their literature, of Physical Science, and of Pure Mathematics; or, on the other, to meet the wishes of those who desire to be fitted, by a thorough practical education, for an earlier entrance into active business life.

Circulars, showing all the details of the College courses, may be obtained, after September 9, from the Janitor at the University Building; and additional information or advice in regard to the election of studies will be given by the Provost in his room.

The tuition fees are thirty-five dollars per term, payable in advance, and the College year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on Monday the 16th inst.

By order of the Trustees:

CADWALADER BIDDLE, Secretary.

9 4 wfsmwf6t

THE MISSES DE CHARMS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1616 FILBERT Street, will be reopened on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, by

MISS CARRIE S. BURNHAM.

THE COURSE OF STUDY, in addition to the branches heretofore taught, will include Latin, German, Elocution, and Vocal Music.

A MINERALOGICAL CABINET has been secured, and frequent Lectures upon Mineralogy, Botany, Astronomy, and other Natural Sciences will be given free of charge.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION, in all departments, will be given so as to enable the pupil to think and acquire for herself; and, as mental power depends so much upon the physical condition, CALISTHENIC EXERCISES will be given daily, free of charge, either in the open air or in the well-ventilated schoolroom.

See circulars at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, Bulletin Building. 8 10 w15t

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AND KINDERGARTEN FOR CHILDREN, S. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen Ninth Month (September) 16, 1867. A limited number of Boarders will be received in the home of the Principal.

For circulars apply to

SUSAN HAYHURST, Principal. 9 4 wsmlm No. 462 FRANKLIN Street.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. An institution for the careful and thorough instruction of Young Ladies in all the branches of a complete education. Board and tuition in the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, $203 per year. *Washing, Ancient and Modern Languages,* and ornamental branches, extra. Winter Session opens September 19. For Catalogues, address

REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President. 8 6 tuths6w

MR. HABELMANN HAS DECIDED TO INform his friends and the public, that he will remain in Philadelphia, and will be prepared to give instructions in VOCAL MUSIC from the 16th of September. Applications will be received at Louis Meyer's music store, No. 1230 CHESNUT St. [9 10 tuths 3t

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.

A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1224 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 250 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families.

Professor M. RADEN.

Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1244 CHESNUT Street. 8 31 1m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET above Spruce.

The CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 2d.

J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

8 24 1m*

CARL DE BURNA WILL RESUME HIS Lessons September 16. Address No. 752 S. TWELFTH Street. 9 1 6t*

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In order to overcome a natural prejudice that always exists against New York Tobaccos, and being fully convinced that where the CENTURY brand is once used its superior qualities will be recognized, we have adopted the plan of putting money in the papers as an extra inducement to consumers to give it a trial.

Instead of a single Hundred Dollar Note in one paper, as we have done heretofore, we have concluded to vary the amount, but in all cases to allow the aggregate to be the same, viz:—

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY

On MONDAYS we will place a HUNDRED DOLLAR (One Paper.) NOTE in a paper of Century

On TUESDAYS we will place in each of TWO papers (Two Papers.) of Century a FIFTY DOLLAR NOTE.

On WEDNESDAYS we will place in each of FIVE (Five Papers.) papers of Century a TWENTY DOLLAR NOTE

On THURSDAYS we will place in each of TEN (Ten Papers.) papers of Century a TEN DOLLAR NOTE

On FRIDAYS we will place in each of TWENTY (Twenty Papers.) papers of Century a FIVE DOLLAR NOTE.

On SATURDAYS we will place in each of FIFTY (Fifty Papers.) papers of Century a TWO DOLLAR NOTE.

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H. A. VAN SCHAICK,

8 21 tuths13t 0. 16 S. FRONT St., Philadelphia.

THE FIRST GUN!

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN!

The Great Ratification Meeting at Horticultural Hall Last Evening.

Speeches by Gen. Prevost, Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. J. W. Nye, Hon. J. H. Campbell, and Others.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Last evening, the new Horticultural Hall, on Broad street, was packed with an assemblage which, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, surpassed anything of the kind ever before seen within its walls. The occasion was a mass meeting of the Republican voters of Philadelphia, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of the candidates presented to the people of the city by the Conventions which recently concluded their labors. The hall was beautifully ornamented with festoons of the national colors, and over the stage were placed life-like portraits of the three men who hold the first place in the hearts of the people—Washington, Lincoln, and Grant. On the curtain at the rear of the stage were the arms of the republic, and of the good old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

While the audience was assembling the favorite national and other airs were discoursed by a band of music, and when the large delegation from the Tenth Ward made its *entree* into the hall, the music received a reinforcement also. This delegation bore a large transparency, on which was painted the significant motto, "Tenth Ward—Old Reliable." The appearance of the "Old Reliable" was fittingly greeted with a hearty outburst of applause. The arrival of Senator Nye, of Nevada, which took place soon after, was the signal for another round of applause, the veteran from the Far West being greeted by a reception for which the word ovation is the most fitting term. As soon as Senator Nye was seated, Mr. William R. Leeds, the Chairman of the City Republican Executive Committee, arose, and moved that General Charles M. Prevost be declared the Chairman of the meeting. This was carried amid a wild tumult of cheers, and the President, on coming forward, spoke as follows:—

Remarks by General Prevost.

Fellow-Citizens:—My military education has taught me always to obey the orders of my superiors. You, gentlemen, representing the great Republican party of this country, have invited me to preside at this meeting. I have been a faithful and warm supporter of the principles of that party, and I trust always willing to serve its interests to the utmost of my power. Thanking you for the enthusiasm with which you have been pleased to receive me, I have the honor to take the chair.

The Officers.

Mr. Leeds then proceeded to read the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which was enthusiastically approved:—

Vice Presidents.

1st Ward—William H. Tasker, Theodore M. Apple.
2d—Thomas H. Miskill, Edward Helferty.
3d—James W. Earley, George P. Little.
4th—John Schell, Matthew McCaw.
5th—R. P. King, Collin West.
6th—Isaac H. O'Harra, Samuel Bispham.
7th—Ferdinand J. Drew, John Welsh, Jr.
8th—J. Gillingham Fell, Isaac G. Cotesberry.
9th—Fr's Blackburne, Sr., Serg't S. P. Jones, Jr.
10th—Gen. Hector Tyndale, Chas. F. Norton.
11th—George Gorman, George Kerkes.
12th—Conrad S. Greve, M. Hall Stanton.
13th—Capt. James Brodie, John H. Campbell.
14th—Hon. Henry D. Moore, Albert C. Roberts.
15th—Wm. H. Sellers, Jas. S. Whitney.
16th—Isaac A. Sheppard, Dr. J. K. Knorr.
17th—James Bell, John Dickey.
18th—Wm. Cramp, Jacob G. Neafie.
19th—James Rems, George Gransback.
20th—Chas. B. Baeder, James Palmer.
21st—Archibald Campbell, Dan'l. Arbuckle.
22d—Charles E. Idell, Thomas Dutton.
23d—Edward Shallcross, R. M. Murray.
24th—William Stokes, C. C. Pierson.
25th—George A. Reese, Thomas H. Ford.
26th—Wm. J. Pollock, Geo. H. Roberts.
27th—D. P. Southworth, Paschal Lloyd.
28th—George A. Smith, John De Barry.

Secretaries.

1st Ward—E. J. Long.	15th—Wm. Amer.
2d—James Humes.	16th—Fred. Stitt.
3d—Jos. H. Frickwir.	17th—John Jackson, MD
4th—Henry Sykes.	18th—Chas. M. Lukens.
5th—R Randle Smith.	19th—Jos. Ferguson.
6th—Rufus C. Walborn.	20th—Geo. W. Hill.
7th—W. H. Morrell.	21st—Col. S. J. Given.
8th—Col. R. Thompson.	22d—Fontaine Ward.
9th—John Fareira.	23d—Edward Borie.
10th—Maj Alex McOuen	24th—James Newell.
11th—Jacob Walker.	25th—Capt. F. K Duke.
12th—Chas. M. Wagner.	26th—Jos. McMorris.
13th—Daniel K Grim.	27th—Jos. P. Boone.
14th—Edw. W. Leighton	28th—Chas. F. Abbott.

General Owen then read the annexed resolutions:

Resolved, That we deprecate and deplore the reckless and unconstitutional efforts of Andrew Johnson and his Democratic friends to re-enfranchise and restore to power the red-handed and unrepentant rebels who so lately fought to destroy their country.

Resolved, That the Reconstruction measures of our patriotic Congress are just and wise, and worthy of the immediate representatives of a free people.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the platform of principles adopted by the late Union Republican State Convention as eminently patriotic, and calculated to uphold the liberties and enhance the prosperity of both State and nation.

Resolved, That in Henry W. Williams, of Allegheny county, our nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, we recognize a learned and able lawyer, a prompt and impartial Judge, and an honest and loyal man.

Resolved, That the late Republican Union Judicial Convention of this city deserves the thanks of the community for nominating for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas M. Russell Thayer, so widely known as a lawyer of great learning and research, of distinguished business ability, and of spotless purity of life.

Resolved, That we ratify and confirm the nominations of the Republican Union Convention for the various city and county offices, and will use every honorable means to secure the election of the whole ticket.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse our candidate for Senator in the Third Senatorial district, a gentleman of known loyalty and ability, and eminently qualified to represent said district.

Resolved, That we indorse the Republican Union nominations for members of the Legislature, for the eighteen legislative districts of this city, believing the candidates to be eminently qualified to legislate for the best interests of their several localities, and of the State at large.

Resolved, That the present financial uncertainty and general business lassitude are, in a great measure, owing to the wild and disorganizing course of those who are endeavoring to prevent or retard the execution of the reconstruction laws enacted by Congress.

Resolved, That a judicious tariff for the protection of American industry would benefit immediately or ultimately, not only our manufacturers, but every class of our people. It would decrease our direct taxes; it would furnish a home market to our farmers; it would increase the business of our merchants and storekeepers; it would stimulate building and enhance the value of all property; and, best of all, it would furnish constant and profitable employment for labor, skilled or unskilled.

Resolved, That the thanks of the nation are due to Generals Grant, Sheridan, Sickles, Pope and their compeers, for their efforts to restore peace, order and law to the rebel States, and to execute, fairly and honestly, the reconstruction laws adopted under the forms and in the spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, That, speaking not as partisans but as citizens looking to the welfare of the whole nation, we declare, as our settled conviction, that the peace, the prosperity and the honor of our country would be advanced by the success of the Union Republican party at the approaching elections.

The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by applause, especially when the names of Judge Williams, Hon. M. Russell Thayer, and Generals Grant, Sheridan, and Sickles were pronounced. So wild and eager was the vast audience, that General Owen again read the resolutions, with a like reception.

General Prevost then introduced the Hon. Simon Cameron, who spoke as follows:—

Address by the Hon. Simon Cameron.

Republicans of Philadelphia, I thank you for this hearty greeting; but I am sure you will not thank me for having come here, because it is not put down on the bills that I am to make a speech. I have come here to say a word or two to you about your local politics and the politics of our State; my proper business is to introduce to you the Senator from Nevada, John Nye. (Applause.) Amongst all the great men in Congress there is no one better fitted to address you, make you feel happy, and teach you your duty, than he. Besides that, I know you honor him because, if his advice had been followed the Congress of the nation would not have adjourned and left that bad man, Andrew Johnson, in charge of the Government. (Applause.)

I desire to say a few words to you about our politics in Pennsylvania, especially in Philadelphia. We shall carry the State for the Republican party without you, but we want your help. I hope there will be no cutting of tickets. If I had been a delegate to the recent convention of the party I would have voted for a gallant soldier, who is eminently fitted for the office to which he aspired. The Republicans of the city didn't think it was necessary to place him at the head of the ticket. My friend (Colonel Prevost) is young enough to live for better days. (Applause.) I trust that every man will be elected by a handsome majority.

Last year you didn't do as well as you ought to have done. This year I trust you will do better. The State is sound, and we are going to carry the Republican ticket, Mr. Williams at the head of it, without Philadelphia. Whether you help us or not, we will drive that bad man out of the Presidency. I now have the honor to introduce to you the Hon. J. W. Nye, of Nevada.

Senator Nye was again the recipient of enthusiastic cheers, and after the applause had subsided, he spoke as follows:—

Address of Senator Nye.

Gracefully apologizing for being unprepared for speaking, he said that he felt a peculiar pride in the Republican party. He had voted at its birth in New York in 1855. He had worked long in the Democratic party, and he only left it when he found that it was doomed to a place where they do not rake up fires at night. He looked to the Republican party as one whose glories were to come, as the life, the vitality and the salvation of the country.

It is now our province to look at this Republican party. It is made up of the bone and sinew of all parties. (Applause.) What has it done? It not only stayed the progress of slavery in the territories, but it has totally obliterated it. It elected a President whose name will live as long as liberty lives. He lived and died to maintain for us a republican government. To the Republican party, of which he was a member, he was the noble leader. In the great struggle of which he was the leader, the Democratic party aided nothing. Many noble Democrats, as individuals, did so, but as a party the Democrats did nothing.

No more is there the sound of the bugle or the cannon, yet the great struggle is not over. It has just begun. It remains to be seen whether there is faith and power and fidelity enough in our people and government to complete what our soldiers so nobly commenced.

The inhabitants of the rebellious districts defied the government and trampled it under their feet. They were alien to the government and hostile to its reconstruction. Then the duty of Congress was to provide means to bring back these States into harmonious action under the Constitution. The President of the United States undertook himself the accomplishment of this task. His efforts have been abortive—a majestic failure. No one man should ever undertake the gigantic task of restoring to harmony rebellious States. (Applause.) That task should devolve upon a Congress, that takes up by absorption the wishes of a mighty people, whose wishes are the law. (Applause)

This effort of the President has brought about a difference between him and Congress. Three millions of freedmen have sprung up under our deliverance. The speaker explained the reasons that actuated him in working for their advancement. The accusation they could bring against him in the day of judgment had he permitted their freedom to increase their bondage, led him to aid in providing for that class of his fellow-creatures. (Long-protracted applause.) No man here present could have done otherwise; and yet this President, gushing over during the late war with love for these oppressed people—who was to be their Moses—has turned against them. That Executive has come in conflict with the will of a determined people. (Cheers.) The speaker's friends had cautioned him against coming into conflict with that terrible executive power. The President vetoed the bill, and in the speaker the mercury fell about an inch. A new Freedmen's Bureau was born—stronger and more vigorous than its dead brother, and more than a two-thirds majority gave it their fiat and sanction. (Cheers.)

What must be these four millions of people but citizens? They must have protection, and hence came the Civil Rights bill. They are not brutes. They must have the right to the protection of the courts, and hence the Civil Rights bill. Who would believe that that Civil Rights bill would have been vetoed by a being elected by the Republican party?

If the Republican party had done no other achievement than this, in the morning of the resurrection they would be called blessed. The rule of the speaker was, that he would never trust a man who could not trust himself. How could any one trust the President? The President exerted every means in his power to prevent the country from accepting the constitutional provisions adopted by Congress. The Lord hardened Pharoah Johnson's heart, and he would not let the people go.

The Reconstruction act received the most unqualified disapprobation of the President. Thank God, it passed over his head by three to one. It is upon our statute book, and he is as much bound by his oath to execute it as if he had approved. In the mildest sense of the word, he has failed to do this. He has led the country on into a more dangerous conflict. Louisiana was more nearly reconstructed than any other of the rebellious States when this man removed General Sheridan. (Cheers.)

And yet we need not be discouraged. Let us do our duty, and the end is only deferred. It must be the same, if we only hope on, work on, and do our duty. If this man Johnson will fix across this pathway of reconstruction, if a little touch doesn't move him, we will pass over him with all the mighty power of this great people. The obstacle must be removed. (Cheers.)

These acts of legislation are the work of Congress. If any Democrat is present—for the speaker's mission was not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance, (applause)—what would he do under like circumstances? These rebels must either be entirely disfranchised, or the freedmen must be enfranchised. There is no middle course. They say that these people are ignorant, but God knows, and no one can deny it, they are not the only ignorant men who vote. They fought for their liberty; they have earned it. Show a man who was loyal during this war, and you show a man, be his ignorance what it may, whom the speaker would trust to vote for him.

Mr. Johnson undertook to be the Moses of the negro; he has turned out to be the Moses of the copperheads. The Republicans have carried this country through the war; they are going to complete its salvation through the arm of the civil power. The Democrats claim that they can better settle these difficulties with the rebels than we. So they ought. They have worshipped together, fought together, and ought to go to the same destination arm in arm. Mr. Johnson, like Nero of old, is fiddling while our country is burning; and he has killed his party and buried it so deep that the bubbles will never rise to the surface where it sunk. (Deafening cheers.)

The speaker declared that the Democratic party had never given citizenship to any one, save to the new-landed emigrant at a time when they wanted his vote. The Democratic party of old, and its so-called principles, is as much behind the age as the cart is behind the locomotive. Russia and Bismark, and even England, have caught the spirit of the hour, and proclaimed for manhood suffrage. (Cheers.)

They say they have lessened our majority in Maine. They are easy fellows to console—these Democrats. Let them beat their drums—they are beaten only two to one in Maine. They have light also from California. The Republicans went in there with divided candidates. The speaker could answer for California. He knew her every hill and valley, and liberty was her watchword. Let the Democrats exult in their short-lived success. Never again will California divide her energies or duplicate her candidates. She has learned a lesson. The mission of the party will never terminate till every son and daughter of this happy republic shall be free.

The speaker had first entered into this contest when his locks were black as the raven's plume, but every day brought to his own heart the consciousness of performing a sacred duty, and he believed that many present would see the day when every man would have the right to self-government, and not a man living would wear a crown. Louis Napoleon, to day, is in more danger of being unreconstructed than the south is of being reconstructed. Russia has felt the glow of the same spark. England also feels it.

With a magnificent exordium the speaker bade his auditors good night. A burst of applause, long continued, greeted him as he retired. The band then gave "Rally Round the Flag."

Addresses of Hon J. H. Campbell, Wm. E. Mann, and Col. Jordan.

Hon. James H. Campbell, of Schuylkill county, late minister to Norway and Sweden, was now introduced. He said that he rambled over Europe for three years past, and he never so fully realized the magnificent mission that this people are called upon to fulfill. God made this country, and he made none like it. (Cheers.) The speaker demonstrated the difference between this country and foreign lands, pointed out the paltry wages paid for labor, and the poverty of the educational facilities afforded in European countries.

The speaker further noticed the friendship and sympathy that we had during all the late war from the working classes of the old world, while from the governing classes we encountered nothing but animosity. It behooves us now to see that the ark of our liberties is not wrecked, and that the work we have begun is not rendered abortive. The will of the people is the governing power of the country; the Executive is chosen to carry out the will of the people. If he doubt concerning them, the same people have provided a tribunal to instruct him. We have the three powers, but Andrew Johnson claims to supersede them all. He refuses to enforce the acts of Congress; he ignores the judicial power. He has seized the whole power of the nation; he insults us by insulting those whom we have sent to execute our will. He claims that his will is paramount over that of the people. Despot and aristocrat as he is, he has vetoed the will of the people, and when laws are made over his veto, he seeks to vitiate them. He has disturbed our finances and embarrassed business. As the Lord lives, the only man in the way of reconstruction is this Andrew Johnson. And Stanton, the only man who was true with Buchanan; who remained even in the Cabinet of Andrew Johnson without reproach, as true to the country as the magnet to the pole; Sheridan, the hero, and hundreds of others, have been removed and hidden away that Andrew Johnson might carry out his malicious purposes.

Who is this miserable Johnson who is so opposing the will of the people? He is our servant. We have a right to remove him. The Constitution gives us the right. He has merited it. (Applause.) The Republican party may and will retain its power if it be true to itself. The rebel element must be extinguished. We want manhood suffrage, and we want the war ended now. We do not want our children to fight these battles over again. We will finish this work now. Philadelphia is true as steel; for her we need not fear. Let the whole Republican party do its work and the result is certain.

The speaker urged that Andrew Johnson be impeached, and declared that, if found guilty, it was the duty of Congress to remove him from office. He says he is upon the war path; so should we be, and if the war come, there need be no doubt whose scalp shall hang in the wigwam.

The speaker sat down, cheered lustily by the gathered multitude.

Hon. William B. Mann followed. He said: If there is anything for an American to be proud of, it is his country. (Cheers.) It is the noblest thing that claims his love. Who shall govern it—unrepentant rebels, or those who have suffered in the cause of righteousness? We read of the sufferings of the south, of the disappearance of their wealth, but we remember that in all their sufferings they were wrong, and that we suffered with them for their wrong. The question now to be decided is, whether the people who suffered for the right are to be ruled by those who suffered for the wrong. (Cheers.)

We have the people and the Congress with us, and by God's help we will triumph. The unrepentant rebels, led by Johnson, expected to rule us, to make the next President. What does he mean? Why to make a President next year named oy him and the copperhead allies of the south with the Democratic party.

We have determined to have a President, a man whose infant feet throbbed upon free soil, whose infant lungs were inflated with free air, who will never bow down to human slavery in any form. We have no such men. We have the man whom the great rebel Lee surrendered. (Cheers.) We have the man who sent the rebel legions whirling through Winchester. (Long cheering.) and we don't intend to make any mistake when we elect our next President and Vice President (cheers); and the youngest child among us will never live to see the country Johnsonized a second time. (Cheers.) Never.

Coming to local matters, the speaker urged that his manhood was involved in his work for the whole ticket, and especially as to the office of sheriff, the most important in Philadelphia at the present election. Let it go to our enemies, and they do us serious injury. Let every man cast his vote for Mr. Cowell. While not disparaging Mr. Lyle, the speaker asked that every gentleman present would see that a Republican only is placed on the ticket for sheriff. Give it to the Democrats, and they obtain the means to keep longer in existence the copperhead newspapers that have fought us and sustained the rebel element among us all through the late traitorous war. The Sheriff is the protector of the public peace; he has the power to call upon every citizen to aid him in the suppression of riots. Elect Peter Lyle to the Sheriffalty, and his office will be stocked with the most virulent and bitter copperheads of Philadelphia. Elect him, and at the next Presidential election at every poll you will see from six to twelve Democratic deputy sheriffs, ostensibly present to preserve order, in reality to keep our votes out and theirs in.

It was so with Sheriff Magee, who was elected by fraud; if we elect Peter Lyle we shall see it again. Are we prepared to do this? (Cries "No!" "No!") Let us, then, vote our own ticket straight through, and save the patronage of the city from the grasp of the Democratic party.

Col. Frank Jordan, when the cheering had subsided, was introduced. He said that he felt extremely gratified at the sight before him. He had heard of dissensions in the great Union party; he now perceived that the story was a fable. Serving to his auditors a dish of terse and vigorous logic, proving to them that by united effort success was beyond all question or peradventure, he closed his remarks, and with three hearty vociferous cheers for the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket, the vast assemblage slowly dispersed at the hour of 11 P. M.

THE OUTSIDE MEETING.

While this enthusiastic multitude was listening to speeches within the hall, and roaring themselves hoarse with applause, a large and equally enthusiastic meeting was being held in the open air in front of the hall, as it was utterly impossible for all comers to obtain an entrance into the building. Colonel H. W. Davis presided, assisted by a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Addresses were made by Thomas M. Coleman, Esq., Captain Currie, Colonel James Given, Hon. Charles O'Neill, and others. During the evening a fire broke out in the neighborhood, causing a temporary suspension of the outdoor exercises; but the crowd in attendance was not materially diminished, and those who left soon returned, when the exercises were resumed.

Taken altogether, the meeting was a grand success, and augured a like success at the approaching contest at the polls.

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Three doors above Walnut.

11

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.

No. 28 North WATER Street, and No. 27 North DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD B CLOTHIER, 3 14

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, September 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Wednesday, September 25
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, September 28
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, October 5
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Wednesday, October 9

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	85
To Paris	113	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,

JOHN G. DALE Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

8 7

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA, 1216 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. T. Morse.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Captain T. H. Coossey.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 16 South Wharves.

The TIOGA will leave New Orleans for this port September 21.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 12 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, September 14, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 16 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue,
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 12

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LIFE,

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 312 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, September 19, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 12 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue,

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 3 P. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, September 17, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after 3 P. M. Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

9 7

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to JOHN G. SOUTHERS & CO., No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY

11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connection at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
5 16

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1f

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
1 1

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City! TEMPLE OF FASHION 40 NORTH Sixth St., BOURNE

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

22 fm VANKIRK & CO

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGESS' TROUT AND BASS HOOKS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.

HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10, 1867.

The Navy Department will offer at public auction the following named vessels:—

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The NORTH CAROLINA—2633 tons, a sailing vessel, live oak, heavily copper fastened.

The RHODE ISLAND—1517 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The AUGUSTA—1310 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The MASSACHUSETTS—1155 tons, screw steamer.

The ESTRELLA—438 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.

The DUMBARTON—636 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.

The TAHOMA—567 tons, screw gunboat.

Together with the following side-wheel steamers of similar construction, all copper fastened, viz:—

WYALUSING—974 tons.
SONOMA—974 tons.
PONTIAC—974 tons.
OSCEOLA—974 tons.
PAWTUXET—974 tons.
MATTABESETT—974 tons.
MASSASOIT—974 tons.
EUTAW—975 tons.
CONNEMAUGH—955 tons.
TIOGA—819 tons.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The FLORIDA—1261 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The HORNET—820 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
The BOXER—444 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.

Together with the following side-wheel steamers, of similar construction, all copper fastened, viz.:—

METACOMET—974 tons.
SASSACUS—974 tons.
CHENANGO—974 tons.
MENDOTA—974 tons.
MINGO—974 tons.
MACKINAW—974 tons.
GENESEE—803 tons.

The Florida and Mackinaw can be examined at the Navy Yard, and the others at League Island.

AT THE U. S. NAVY YARD, BOSTON, MASS., ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The BIENVILLE—1558 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The JOHN ADAMS—700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live-oak, copper-fastened.
The VINCENNES—700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live oak, copper fastened.

AT THE U. S. NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The TALLAPOOSA—974 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The CHICOPEE—974 tons, hull only.
The PRESTON—Small steamer, hull only.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VA., ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The AGAWAN—974 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The TEXAS—captured Rebel ram.
The COLUMBIA—captured Rebel ram.

These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards.

Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessel removed from the Navy Yard within two weeks from the day of sale. 9 12thst10t

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7, 1867.

Will be sold, at public auction, at the Clothing Warehouses (hospital grounds) in this city, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of ARMY CLOTHING and EQUIPAGE:

177,108 Woollen Blankets.	10,589 Trowers, mounted.
16,111 Uniform Coats.	75,000 Trowsers, Footmen's.
16,202 Uniform Coats, Irregular.	23 170 pairs Bootees, M. S.
5,400 Uniform Jackets.	3,800 pairs Bootees, M. S. rubber soles.
11,777 V. R. Corps Jackets.	25,000 pairs Brogans.
53,76 Knit Jackets.	151 pairs Boots.
20,000 Sacks Coats, lined.	5,000 Shirts.
21,000 Sacks Coats, unlined	300 Drawers.
28,732 Great Coats, Infantry.	49,437 Cap Covers.
17,303 Great Coats, mounted.	265 Caps.
	75 Hats.
	1,241 Knapsacks.

Also, a quantity of various other articles of clothing and equipage.

Samples can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

G. A. HULL,
9 11 16t Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

SALE OF HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, ETC.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1867.

Will be sold by public auction, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, at Lincoln Depot, on WEDNESDAY, September 25, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M:—

100 Horses.
25 Spring Wagons or Ambulances, worn.
100 Six-mule Wagons, worn.
100 Wagon Saddles, worn.
600 Wagon Bows, worn.
100 Fifth Chains, worn.
100 Spreader Chains, worn.
100 Wagon Covers, worn.
200 Curry Combs, worn.
100 Lead Lines, worn.
100 Tar Buckets, worn.
200 Mules.
50 sets Ambulance or Two-horse Harness, worn.
600 sets Mule Harness, worn.
100 Saddle Blankets, worn.
100 Mule Collars, worn.
100 Double Trees, worn.
400 Single Trees, worn.
200 Horse Brushes, worn
100 Wagon Whips, worn.
100 Feed Troughs, worn.
100 Jack Screws, worn.
Scrap Iron.
Scrap Wrought Iron.
Scrap Brass.

The Horses, Mules, Wagons, and Ambulances will be sold singly. Wagons, harness, etc., though worn, are serviceable.

Particular attention is called to this lot of Mules, being very superior animals, well broken to harness.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
9 9 12t Bvt. Brig.-General, U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT HILTON HEAD, S. C.

The following Ordnance Property will be sold at Public Auction, at Ordnance Depot, Hilton Head, S. C., on TUESDAY, September 24, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—

About 450 net tons of Shot and Shell.
" 24½ " " Loaded Shell.
" 18½ " " Canister, filled.
" 14½ " " Scrap Cast Iron.
" 10 " " Scrap Wrought Iron.
" 1 " " Scrap Brass.

3 Artillery Carriages (iron), 93 Wooden Artillery Carriages (ironed), 53 Wooden Chassis and Slides (ironed), 630 Saddles (McClellan), 84 Saddles (artillery), 50 sets of Artillery Harness, 1330 Bridles, 962 Cruppers, 500 Saddle Bags, 8500 Bayonet scabbards, 1120 Cartridge Boxes, 1097 Cartridge-box Belts, 2312 Gun Slings, 2382 Waist Belts, 339 Bullet Moulds, and a quantity of other property, consisting principally of Rags, Ropes, Implements, and Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.

Also, a two-story Frame Dwelling-house, of the following dimensions:—42 feet front by 35¼ feet depth, containing 8 spacious rooms.

Terms—Cash, on the day of sale, in United States currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.

M. J. GREALISH, Captain and M. S. R.,
9 6 15t In charge of Ordnance Depot.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7

OHIO POLITICS.

Protection to Labor and Laborers—Increased Tariff Desired—Judge Kelley's Reply to Democratic Aspersions, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12, 1867.—The political campaign has begun long since, and, judging by the list of speakers—men of war and men of peace—and the energy with which each party seeks to attain the object of its desires, this campaign bids fair to be an exciting one.

Reports from various sections of the State, however, and the enthusiasm with which Republican doctrines are received by the people throughout the Commonwealth, add force to what all believe, that Ohio will this fall roll up a majority of loyal votes that will make "King Andrew the First" quake with fear in the Presidential chair.

The extension of suffrage to the colored man is a condition which the people of Ohio, as do all others, believe necessary to the reconstruction of the South, and the reorganization of loyal State governments; a necessity made evident upon a consideration of the present status of the white people of the South—the majority, virulent antagonists to all republican and loyal doctrines; the minority too feeble to aid in reconstructing their own States.

Among the noted statesmen who have argued the situation in Ohio, Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, has been enthusiastically received, since he advocates protection to the laborers of our country, and education extended to all on equal terms.

In speaking the other night of the protective tariff legislation of the Republican party, he said:—You cannot govern all families by the same rules, nor can you when their conditions are different. The man who was last week worth a hundred thousand dollars and is to-day a bankrupt, cannot govern his family now as when he was rolling in wealth. The man who lives in a large city like Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, cannot govern his family as the man just planted in a homestead in Kansas; or a man who lives in Cincinnati, with its industrial power, its internal commerce, and its manifold implements, cannot govern his family just as he can when residing in a nice country retreat with ample means about him. What is good legislation for one country is not good for another, and a nation is but a great family.

England could not raise food enough for her laborers, and it became her interest to admit all forms of food duty free, and she cheapened the cost of labor by giving her laborers cheap food. A country that has iron and coal lying in abundance; that has cotton, and wool, and water-power; and that is struggling to develope these in order that its unemployed people, who were raising grain and could find no market for it, might have work, should have protection; and when the Democratic party had involved our country in war, and encouraged the South to hold out, in the hope that it would be victorious, our country was in debt, and its expenses required it to tax everything that its seasons had. When Congress could no longer depend upon Custom-houses for revenue—with nothing to pay your soldiers in the field, no food or clothing for them—it had to adopt internal taxation. It taxed the wool and wheat of Ohio; it taxed the iron and coal of Pennsylvania; it taxed the industry of New England, the Middle States, and the West. And what would it have been if it had let the tariff stand? Our industry burdened with taxes, our produce burdened, would be laid up in the market, and foreign goods would have been brought in whose holders paid no taxation. This would have shut up all our manufactories. Our industry would have died out. So, in order to prevent this we increased the tariff, as we did the taxes, to secure our workmen labor and its just return. And I say, without fear of contradiction, that the tariff is now not large enough in proportion to the internal taxes, nor as protective as when our flag was fired on as it floated serenely from Fort Sumter. * * * If a system of co operation can be wrought out by which the profits of every establishment shall be assured in some equal proportion between the owners thereof and the laborers therein, I shall feel that the controversy between labor and capital will have been happily healed.

Judge Kelley quoted from a speech of Mr. Reemelin, a Democratic leader, lately made:—"See these pantaloons of mine. They cost in Germany $2·80. Here they would cost $10. Add to $2·80 for profit, exchange, freight, and higher tailorage here, $1·20, and it makes $7, still leaving $3 to go to somebody. Who gets it? The manufacturer." I have a book, continued the Judge, printed in England, setting forth how [illegible] wool—what it is. Mr. Reemelin would be surprised [illegible] tain that he was wearing the clothes of small-pox patients, or extracted from the rags picked from the gutters of great cities, from the lazzaroni of Italy; and yet, if he wears clothes commanding the price he named, that is true.

America contributes to the manufacture of shoddy, mungo (or soft and fine) rags; Scotland sends her old stockings and mixed rags; Germany her knitted "nons," and Austria and Italy swell the general stock by their quotas of soft and mungo rags; and by a process they draw these old rags, which have been exported from this country, into wool, weave them into "shoddy" cloths, and send them back for American use.

Ask American tailors if they think it would be well for Congress to so legislate that you should be able to compete with the tailors of Belgium and Switzerland, who earn from two to three francs, or from fifty-six to eighty-four cents per day. The Democratic leader who made that speech would have the farmers of Ohio clad in the rags of the world, while they drove their sheep to the fold to shear them. * * * The great masses of the country hope and trust that labor will be better secured in its just returns than it is now; for under the republican system, which confides the government to the laboring classes, wages should be liberal and employment constant—wages for the American laborer adequate to provide a decent house for him and his family—ample food and healthful—schools for the children, and the ability of the industrious father to maintain them while there obtaining an education, and finally to lay by a little something for a "rainy day" and the infirmities of age.

THE ANNEKE JANS ESTATE.

New Facts for the Heirs—The Purchase Money for St. John's Park—A New Mode to Make Trinity Disgorge Her Millions into the Laps of the Right Owners—The Corporation Should be Treated Like the Squatters on Dutch Hill.

The immense value of the estate of Trinity Church naturally invests the subject of her title to the property with immense interest, not only to the heirs of Anneke Jans, but to the public at large. We have been silent on the matter for some time, because of the significant apathy of the man who undertook to guard the interests of the heirs; but who seems to await the day of miracles, when Dunscombe & Co. will bring forth fruits mete for repentance, by handing over the leases of the property to the right owners, or making restitution for their unjust possession of the same.

We have received during the past month over fifty communications from the descendants of Madame Jans, each eagerly inquiring what has been done in their behalf, and we feel bound, in justice to our subscribers, to let a cipher (0) represent our answer. It is true there have been resolutions passed in private parlors, denouncing the Corporation of Trinity, but no practical action was taken which might indicate that the leaders were really in earnest. Brown, the Philadelphia lawyer, who took up the case twenty years ago, is said to be leagued with these men, and with this millstone to bear them down, they must fail in any movement they undertake, as there is an enemy in the camp.

THE ST. JOHN'S PARK PURCHASE MONEY.

We should state here that when Trinity sold St. John's Park to the Hudson River Railroad Company to be a freight depot, the money, $1,000,000, was not paid down; a portion of it, however, was. We have since ascertained that the corporation has received about $400,000 of the amount, and that is now in the church treasury. Had an indignation meeting been held by the heirs of this city at the time the only breathing spot for the poor down town was sold for a receptacle for pork and lard, Dunscombe would not have been able to perpetrate such an outrage on the people. It is a suggestive fact here, that one of the ministers of Trinity, the Rev. Mr. Young, who owned a house opposite the Park, has left it to proceed to Oregon, of which we see he has just been consecrated Bishop. It will be remembered that we stated, at the time the Park was sold, that the reverend gentleman would not remain long in his mansion.

HOW TO MAKE TRINITY DISGORGE.

In answer to the numerous inquiries of the heirs, we would state that there is at present but little prospect of any suit being prosecuted against Trinity Church. Mr. Groesbeck has initiated proceedings by having notice of a complaint served on Mr. Dunscombe and others, but Trinity has not yet sent in her answer; her lawyers have asked time to prepare a case. Should the suit be pressed, it will require a large amount to carry it through; for the Corporation, as in previous cases, will be lavish in their expenditures, and take advantage of every legal or illegal technicality to insure delay.

There is, however, one mode by which the corporation of Trinity Church could be obliged to disgorge their millions into the laps of the right owners. It has been tried with entire success recently among a body of squatters on lands in this city, near the Central Park. In 1857, the owners of these lands, which included a section known as Dutch Hill, caused the Legislature to pass an act to enable them to turn those squatters summarily off their grounds; and a few days since this act went into operation, and the lands were at once restored to the right owners. Let the heirs of Anneke Jans, then, have a similar act against Trinity Church passed by the Legislature, and have the tenants ejected forthwith from the property. The squatters on Dutch Hill were from twenty to fifty years on their lots, thereby securing the ostensible title of Trinity Church, "adverse possession," but the special statute brought them to terms. Let the heirs, then, commence the good work, which may enable them to secure the estate of their ancestors, which is now worth over $60,000,000.—*N. Y. Sunday Mercury.*

The National Finances.

LETTER FROM GENERAL BUTLER.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post:—

A correspondent in the *Evening Post* of September 5, signing himself "A Hard Money Radical Republican," has coupled the views upon finance which I cursorily expressed with those set forth in the speeches of Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio.

At the time of my reported conversation I had not seen Mr. Pendleton's views, and only a *resume* of them since. The difference between Mr. Pendleton and myself is radical, and cannot well be overlooked without intellectual blindness. Mr. Pendleton desires the Government, by an exercise of its supreme power, to issue an amount of its promises to pay on demand without interest (that is, legal tenders) and force its creditors to interest-bearing bonds to take such issue in payment. Of course such issue would at once depreciate the currency, and would be virtual repudiation, which I have not favored and do not favor, either directly or indirectly.

My proposition is that the Government shall offer to the country a new loan, secured by interest in currency bonds payable at long date, to which all future issues of Government loans shall be assimilated, so as to make one class of Government securities only, instead of the nineteen different classes we have now, and with the proceeds of such loan pay off our highest class of interest gold-bearing bonds as they become due; not to increase, and thereby depreciate, the currency, but to render the currency and credit of the Government more stable, and, therefore, all the more valuable, by reducing the debt by a reduction of interest and increase of taxable property, causing our loans to be taken up in our own country, so that we may not be obliged to pay tribute to foreign capital, as we now do, at a rate of interest exceeding three times what they charge their own Governments.

To the assertion of your correspondent that "a dollar is a dollar containing twenty-four and three-quarters grains of gold," I answer that the value of that dollar, both in silver and gold, has been three times changed by the Government, and that a dollar in silver, or a dollar in gold now is not worth so much as the early coinage, to say nothing of legal-tender dollars.

To the assertion that by this course the public creditor by five-twenty bonds is injured, I reply that I propose to pay him when his obligation falls due in precisely the same currency or money which the Government has provided for every other creditor, public or private, to be paid in, and that which it is declared upon the back of every legal-tender note he may be paid in, the best and most valuable money which the credit of the country can sustain, bearing relation to-day to gold as 143 to 100, while the money that these five-twenty creditors lent the Government (being the best which the then credit of the country could afford) stood in relation to gold as 200 and 285 to 100. If the Government pays them in a currency from fifty to one hundred per cent. better than they lent the Government, of what have they to complain, save that the Government will not tax the people to pay them a usurious share, or, in other words, will not tax the people to enable the capitalists to make a speculation out of the war necessities of the Government?

History tells of no government which has yet paid its creditors all they loaned to it, and thus made them whole; and I doubt whether good faith, good conscience or equity require this Government to pay its creditors three times what it received from them, with interest at six per cent. on the trebie amount. Of course, if any contract to do that be shown, the Jew shall have his bond, but not one drop of Christian blood."

It is not true that I have "called for the issue of any more legal tender notes," save to take the place of bank notes withdrawn from circulation, and thus save the people the interest thereon. I do not intend to argue these questions—only to correct misrepresentation. I beg leave in closing to repeat that value of the currency—not to do injustice to the public creditor, but to pay him according to the letter and spirit of his obligation, and to secure him from the danger of repudiation, which will surely follow an attempt at enforcement upon the people by their own votes of an unjust and unconscionable transaction under the guise of a contract.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Washington, September 12, 1867.

The Earth Burning!—A Remarkable Event.

From the Corinth (Miss.) News, 3d.

Several persons were in Corinth on Saturday last, who gave some startling accounts of the earth being on fire about four miles southwest of Hamburg, Tennessee. Mr. Brooks, who lives fourteen miles northeast of Corinth, had a pasture in which was a pond of water about twenty-five by seventy-five feet, and the water during the summer having disappeared, he cleaned off the ground to sow it in turnips. While burning the brush from this piece of ground, the locality that had been covered with water ignited from the burning brush, and the entire space where the pond had formerly stood has continued to blaze brilliantly for the past ten days.

He, becoming alarmed and fearing that his entire farm would be consumed and turned into an embankment of ashes, dug ditches around the burning space and filled them with water. He had poured large quantities of water on the burning earth, but it did not extinguish the flames. The smell from the burning earth is represented as being peculiar and marked.

The fire, it is said, has consumed the earth or bituminous substance to the depth of twelve inches, and does not appear to diminish its vigor. If it should prove to be the oozing of petroleum from the earth at that point, it would indicate a rich or bold vein of that valuable fluid. No doubt some enterprising man will, at an early day, sink a shaft to test the question whether coal oil can be found or not.

Whipping a Railroad.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* tells the following story of an old farmer in Ramsey county, Minn.:—

It seems that on Monday a conductor on the St. Paul and Chicago Railway took a gang of about forty men to Pig's Eye to commence work on the road. Ground was to be broken on the farm of Mr. O'Connor, but, lo and behold! that individual appeared on the ground with a blunderbuss, and threatened that the first man who stuck a spade in the ground would be shot dead. Here was a dilemma. The laborers thought that their pay was rather too small to risk their constitutions for, and no one volunteered to be the "first man." So work did not progress very briskly that morning.

The contractor failing to pacify O'Connor, sent to town for the attorney of the Company. That personage soon appeared on the ground, and, after surveying the scene, concluded he could "fix it up" quite easily, and started for O'Connor, who was still mounting guard over the sacred soil of his farm. The latter individual raised the terrible blunderbuss, and commanded the attorney to halt or he'd blow him through. "H-o-h-hold on—don't shoot," cried the attorney, as he fell back to a safer position, and concluded that treaty-making was not his forte.

A constable was next sent to arrest the belligerent O'Connor, but he, too, beat a hasty retreat before that terrible gun. At last accounts the building of the road had not been commenced, O'Connor still standing guard over his premises, having been on watch forty-eight hours without relief.

TROUBLE IN TENNESSEE.

A Citizen Killed by the Militia at Jackson—Civilians Arming to Drive Out the Militia—A General Riot Expected.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 13.—At Jackson, Madison county, yesterday morning, a prominent citizen named Hart was shot dead by militia, after the latter had given up his arms. The militia went round compelling citizens to give up their arms. The murder is said to have been a most cold-blooded and atrocious one. The citizens collected together and commenced to arm for the purpose of driving the militia from the place. United States troops were being pushed forward to the scene of disturbance, and a general riot was expected. The militia had been committing depredations on citizens in various localities.

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